

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 18

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,669

ZURICH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1984

Algeria	4,000 Dec.	Angola	15,500 Nov.	Malta	5,000 May.
Antigua	10,500 July	Argentina	12,000 Dec.	Chile	5,000 Sept.
Barbados	4,000 Dec.	Armenia	4,500 Feb.	Costa Rica	5,000 Oct.
Bolivia	40,000 Sept.	Armenia	5,000 Feb.	Croatia	5,000 Nov.
Colombia	5,000 Sept.	Armenia	5,000 Feb.	Cuba	5,000 Sept.
Cyprus	7,000 Sept.	Armenia	5,000 Feb.	East Timor	5,000 Nov.
Lebanon	4,000 Sept.	Armenia	5,000 Feb.	Spain	5,000 Sept.
Peru	7,000 Sept.	Armenia	5,000 Feb.	Sweden	5,000 Sept.
United Kingdom	10,000 Sept.	Armenia	5,000 Feb.	U.S.A.	5,000 Sept.
United States	40,000 Sept.	Armenia	5,000 Feb.	U.S.S.R.	5,000 Sept.
United States	40,000 Sept.	Armenia	5,000 Feb.	Yugoslavia	5,000 Sept.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Dutch Get Tough With Brokerages

Investment Scandals Prompt Calls To Tighten Relatively Loose Rules

By Bob Haggerty

International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — From the building overlooking the Amstel River and collected letters from all over the world, most of them containing checks. A television camera mounted outside the door peered at visitors. A uniformed guard turned away those who were unwelcome.

But the guard was absent early last Thursday afternoon, when the Amsterdam police moved in to seize Trier's records and haul them away in a van. The six women who worked in the office surrendered without resistance.

With such police raids and emergency legislation announced late last month, the Netherlands is getting tough with dubious salesmen of investments. The government is reacting to howls from investors separated from their savings by glib sellers of commodities, securities, real estate and investment funds. In the Trier case alone, a police official estimated that investors may have lost at least \$200 million.

The Dutch are also reacting to a realization that the dozens of scandals involving fringe dealers could smear the reputations of respectable Dutch banks and stockbrokers. Shortly before the legislation was announced, Aric Gerla, director of a shareholder-protection group, made headlines by warning that Amsterdam was becoming "the slum of the international securities market."

"Holland up to now has been a paradise" for dubious investment dealers, a senior Dutch police official said.

Setting up as an investment promoter in the Netherlands is far easier than in most other advanced countries. Like all companies, a would-be stock or commodity dealer needs clearance from the government to open a business, but that is usually no more than a formality. There is no need for a special

license to offer investments to the public.

Such nearby countries as West Germany, Britain, Belgium and France have much stricter controls on what sorts of firms can offer investments to the public. In Britain, for instance, a firm dealing in shares on behalf of clients must have a license from the government or another officially recognized body.

The Netherlands' lax regulations have drawn a large flow of operators from West Germany, the United States, Canada and other similarly regulated countries in recent years.

"We have been a kind of refuge," said B.F. Baron van Ittersum, chairman of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. British dealers have complained that to telephone British residents with unsolicited sales pitches that would be illegal in Britain.

Merely having an office in the Netherlands, a country known for financial soundness, confers a certain credibility on an investment house. Some dealers have even tried to reassure investors by producing brochures listing as their bankers Algemene Bank Nederland or Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank. Both banks say that they had to threaten to drop customers who use their names in such promotions.

Otherwise, the United States argues, it will be more difficult to convince the Soviet Union that NATO is united in its resolve to carry out deployment if the Russians do not engage in meaningful arms control talks.

Richard H. Morgan, associate publisher of the International Herald Tribune, said the paper's policy was to make its advertising as "widely available as is consistent with accepted standards of good taste and responsibility."

He said that financial-advertising dealers required to fill out a standard questionnaire, which is reviewed before the advertising is published. The International Herald Tribune has received some complaints about

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

U.S. Urges Acceptance Of Missiles

Dutch, Belgians Asked by Shultz To Back Cruise

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — Secretary of State George P. Shultz urged Belgian and Dutch leaders on Wednesday to proceed with deployment of U.S. medium-range cruise missiles. U.S. officials said that Mr. Shultz, in separate meetings with Prime Minister Wilfried Martens of Belgium and Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands, argued that this would strengthen his position when he meets the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, in Geneva next month to discuss arms control negotiations.

Under the 1979 NATO decision to station 572 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe, Belgium and the Netherlands each are to deploy 48 cruise missiles.

However, strong resistance from domestic anti-nuclear forces has made the two governments reluctant to move ahead with the deployments, scheduled to begin next year.

U.S. officials contend that it is very important for Belgium and the Netherlands to follow the example of the three other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — Britain, West Germany and Italy — that already have begun deploying the missiles.

Otherwise, the United States argues, it will be more difficult to convince the Soviet Union that NATO is united in its resolve to carry out deployment if the Russians do not engage in meaningful arms control talks.

Mr. Shultz underscored that point in a talk with reporters on Wednesday while flying from Britain to Brussels for the beginning of the winter meeting of NATO foreign ministers. He said:

"It is harmful if undertakings are not adhered to. If the Soviets can get away without giving up anything, that is discouraging to negotiators."

The Dutch government decided in June to delay a deployment commitment in the hope that new negotiations will lead to missile reductions.

The report was commissioned in 1983 by the Defense Department after scientists began speculating



Residents of Bhopal, India, evacuating the city by train after officials announced that they would start operations Sunday to neutralize toxic gas at the Union Carbide Corp. plant.

Plans to Cleanse Gas Plant Cause Bhopal Exodus

The Associated Press

BHOPAL, India — Fearing a new leak of the poison gas that killed more than 2,000 people.

thousands fled Bhopal on Wednesday after the government an-

U.S. lawyers are vying for cli-

ents in Bhopal. Page 5

A Union Carbide inspector says

its Bhopal plant was below U.S.

safety standards. Page 5

nounced plans to neutralize re-

maining toxic material in a Union

Carbide Corp. plant.

Ajay Singh, the chief minister

of Madhya Pradesh state, said that

15 metric tons (16.5 short tons) of

stored methyl isocyanate at the

Union Carbide pesticide plant,

where the leak occurred, would be

neutralized by converting it into

pesticide, beginning Sunday. The

process will take four to five days.

The news agency Press Trust of India said that about one-third of the 50,000 people in the slum cluster close to the factory had left their homes.

Earlier, the state government had opposed restarting production at the plant even temporarily. But Mr. Singh said that "the most practical and safe way of neutralizing the gas is its conversion into pesticide."

Mr. Singh said that a foul smell might spread around the factory when the plant was restarted, but that "this odor is not any indication of danger."

Camps will be set up in the city's schools, colleges and stadiums for people who want to be evacuated from areas around the plant, Mr. Singh said. Government buses will be provided for people who want to leave the city, he added.

"We are taking these steps to remove all the misgivings and fears from the public mind," the chief minister said, adding that he would remain inside the plant during the neutralization process.

"We don't expect any big movement of people," Mr. Singh said. But he added that an estimated 125,000 affected people, mostly slum dwellers who live in the shadow of the factory, would be evacuated if necessary.

The Indian Army will be called in if the situation demands it, Mr. Singh said. Additional police forces have been rushed to Bhopal for the evacuation process, and city officials and police will patrol the city Sunday when the neutralization process begins, he said. A separate camp for animals also will be set up for those wanting to move their livestock.

Local bank officials reported that residents were drawing large amounts of money from their accounts. Many gasoline stations ran out of fuel as cars and buses lined up.

Many people, mostly those who live near the plant, packed up their quilts, cooking utensils and other possessions and camped at the train station.

City officials announced that schools would be closed through Dec. 23.

U.S. Study Backs 'Nuclear Winter' Fears

By Boyce Rensberger

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A research arm of the National Academy of Sciences, the most prestigious U.S. scientific body, has backed the theory that a nuclear war could drastically alter the Earth's climate, plunging the Northern Hemisphere into a freezing darkness, or "nuclear winter."

A nuclear exchange involving the two arsenals of the world's two biggest powers, the academy said Tuesday, could put enough dust and smoke into the atmosphere to blacken the sky for 10 to 20 weeks.

If the war occurred in spring or summer, it said, the loss of sunlight could cause temperatures throughout most of North America and Eurasia to fall by 10 to 45 degrees Fahrenheit (from 10 to 25 Celsius).

Although the report added little to the nuclear winter scenario that individual scientists have been describing for more than a year, it strengthened the theory's technical foundation and gave it the American scientific establishment's most visible stamp of authority.

The report was commissioned in 1983 by the Defense Department after scientists began speculating

that a nuclear war might produce the same climatic effects that are believed to have occurred 65 million years ago, when evidence suggests, an asteroid or a comet collided with the Earth. That event is thought to have wiped out most species living at the time.

The report commented that the climatic effects of nuclear war might threaten populations far removed from target areas and pose major risks to any nation that initiated the use of nuclear weapons.

The committee urged that a high-priority research effort be undertaken by the federal government to remove the "enormous uncertainties" in the data available.

Although the report did not specifically discuss the effects of nuclear war on people, biologists familiar with the document said that even the minimum effects it suggests would be catastrophic for the human species. For one thing, they said, the cold and the dark would destroy agriculture in the Northern Hemisphere for at least a year and could even kill deciduous forests that have not had time to prepare for a natural winter.

The report was prepared by a committee of 18 scientists appointed

ed a year and a half ago by the National Academy of Sciences' working arm, the National Research Council. The committee included specialists in various areas of science from universities, government nuclear weapons laboratories and private industry. The chairman was George F. Carrier of Harvard University.

Mr. Carrier said the findings were quite consistent with earlier studies that outlined the theory of nuclear winter, which indicated that the combined effects of low temperatures, radiation, disease and starvation might all but extinguish life on the Earth.

He said his committee chose to study the effects of a hypothetical nuclear war using about half the weapons in the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union. There are now about 50,000 nuclear weapons with a total explosive power of 13,000 megatons.

In the committee's hypothetical war, the two sides exploded 12,500 strategic weapons with a yield of 6,000 megatons and an equal number of the much smaller tactical weapons with a total yield of 500 megatons.

The report says the blasts would

immediately raise from 10 million to 24 million tons of dust that would be propelled into the stratosphere by the bombs' explosive force. Urban fires started by the blasts would produce 20 million to 650 million tons of smoke.

Within days, the report says, vast clouds of dust and smoke would spread around the Earth, wreathing the Northern Hemisphere in a pall that would block more than 99 percent of the sun's light.

Richard P. Turco, a member of the committee and the lead author of an independent scientific report a year ago on nuclear winter, said the academy's report should quiet the controversy.

"This legitimizes the problem,"

said Mr. Turco, an atmospheric chemist at a private consulting firm called R&D Associates in California. "It shows that this isn't some wild idea of a bunch of left-wing, liberal college professors. This was a balanced panel and we're saying there really is cause for concern."

Although the panel emphasized the many uncertainties in its calculations, Paul Ehrlich, a Stanford University ecologist, said that this was almost irrelevant in terms of nuclear winter's effect on life.

The report says the blasts would



A group of boys scrape the last food from a bowl in Eritrea, in Ethiopia's northern province of Eritrea, where a continuing guerrilla war is hampering the distribution of food supplies.

Ethiopia Asks Aid in Relocating 1.5 Million People

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The government of Ethiopia has sharply increased its estimate of the number of people threatened by famine and called for massive international support for its plan to relocate about 1.5 million people from the northern highlands to more fertile land in the southwest.

In a meeting Tuesday with representatives of donor nations, the government also used harsh language to scold the non-Communist world for what it called a "catastrophic" current in responding to Ethiopia's current tragedy.

Officials of the Marxist military government said that 7.75 million Ethiopians now are threatened by

famine — a figure 1.3 million higher than was estimated two months ago.

Discussion of the plan to relocate 1.5 million northern Ethiopians by flying and trucking them to the south marked the first time the government has sought support for its resettlement plan. The plan has provoked widespread skepticism among Western donors.

Many Western diplomats, all of whom insisted on anonymity for fear of angering the Ethiopian government, said they suspected that the resettlement program might be motivated as much by humanitarian concern. Many of the peasants who Ethiopia wants to move live in the mountainous Tigré province, the area involved in a 10-year guerrilla insur-

INSIDE



Edwin Meese 3d is expected to be confirmed and take over the U.S. Justice Department soon. Story, Page 3.

■ A Beirut car-bombing killed at

3 Die in Blast at Druze Center; Shelling Goes On Near Beirut

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — A car bomb exploded Wednesday outside a Druze religious center in predominantly Moslem West Beirut, and artillery duels between Druze and Christian militiamen continued for the second day in the mountains east and southeast of here.

The explosion, during the evening rush hour, killed three persons and touched off a large fire, the police said. They said nine persons were hospitalized. Most of the victims were described as motorists or pedestrians.

It was not clear whether all casualties were counted. The building was surrounded after the explosion by Druze militiamen and soldiers from the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade.

The center, on a main thoroughfare, once served as the seat of the spiritual head of the Druze commun-

nity, Sheikh Mohammed Abu Shaqa. But the three-story building has seen little use since the cleric and his assistants moved a year ago to the Druze-controlled Chouf mountains.

The bomb exploded as artillery shells were falling on the capital's suburbs. The Christian-run Voice of Lebanon radio said bombs and rockets were falling at the rate of 10 per minute.

One shell landed about 500 meters (545 yards) from the presidential palace in Baabda, where the cabinet was meeting to consider ways to check the rising tension.

After the meeting, Prime Minister Rashid Karameh appealed to the combatants to end the violence.

Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader who is minister of public works and tourism, did not attend Wednesday's cabinet session. It was held shortly after his return from Da-

ascus, where he met Tuesday with President Hafez al-Assad.

Government officials have privately expressed concern that the continuing tension could lead to the collapse of the relative calm that the cabinet had established with Syrian assistance.

New reports here said that Mr. Assad might send Syria's first vice president, Abd al-Halim Khaddam, to Lebanon to help in efforts to reduce the tension.

In July, rival Moslem and Christian militias agreed to turn security duties over to a restructured Lebanese Army. The current round of clashes followed the failure of the army to deploy troops as far south as the Israeli lines.

The cabinet decided Wednesday to ask the army's military council to continue its efforts to fulfill the deployment plan, Mr. Karameh said.

The council consists of three Moslem and three Christian officers, and is headed by the commander of the army, a Christian.

In the recent bombardment, the

rival factions have been trying to disrupt each other's communications lines. The Christian militias, controlled by the Phalange Party, have fired 155mm guns at roads in the Chouf area while Druze gunners have kept the Christian port of Jiyeh under a barrage of rockets.

Jiyeh, which is two miles (3.2 kilometers) north of the Israeli defense lines at the Awali River, pro-

vides the only link between Christians in the north and the south.

The Christians' Lebanese Forces militia has been operating a ferry service between Jiyeh and the northern port of Junieh since Feb-

ruary, when the coastal road to the south was closed following factional fighting.

Mr. Clark said he was still living "from moment to moment."

"I have not had time to step back from it all and analyze" the episode, he said.

Asked about allegations from

some of the freed hostages that the

Iranians had aided the hijackers,

Mr. Clark said, "My first reaction is, no, I cannot see that there was any collusion."

Mr. Clark said he had criticized his partners for letting himself — in the eyes of critics at home — be tricked by the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

Mr. Mitterrand said he had

heard such reproaches.

"It seems the Africans have

much more confidence in France

than a certain number of the

French," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand has been much

criticized for failing to ensure Liby

an compliance with an agreement

on the joint withdrawal of Libyan

and French forces in Chad.

The French leader met Wednes

day with President Hissene Habré

of Chad but he sidestepped

questions about his future inten

tions in Chad.

At a news conference after a two-

day meeting attended by 20 heads

of state in French-speaking African

nations, Mr. Mitterrand was asked

if his partners had criticized him

for letting himself — in the eyes of

critics at home — be tricked by the

Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer

Qadhafi.

Mr. Mitterrand said he had

heard such reproaches.

"It seems the Africans have

much more confidence in France

than a certain number of the

French," he said.

Mr. Mitterrand has been much

criticized for failing to ensure Liby

an compliance with an agreement

on the joint withdrawal of Libyan

and French forces in Chad.

The French leader met Wednes

day with President Hissene Habré

of Chad but he sidestepped

questions about his future inten

tions in Chad.

At the meeting, some African

leaders who support Mr. Habré

wanted a more formal statement

on the Chad issue.

President Omar Bongo of Gabon

said he thought that Mr. Habré

should form a government of

national unity with his internal oppo

nition.

The conference host, President

Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi,

said that African efforts, led by the

Congo, to bring the opposing sides

together in Chad would continue.

Participants in the meeting also

discussed the worsening drought

and the spread of deserts in Africa

and supported France's efforts to

set up a special World Bank fund

for the continent.

After the meeting, Mr. Mitter

and flew to Bangui for meetings

with President André Kolingba of

the Central African Republic.

The conference host, President

Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi,

said that African efforts, led by the

Congo, to bring the opposing sides

together in Chad would continue.

Participants in the meeting also

discussed the worsening drought

and the spread of deserts in Africa

and supported France's efforts to

set up a special World Bank fund

for the continent.

After the meeting, Mr. Mitter

and flew to Bangui for meetings

with President André Kolingba of

the Central African Republic.

The conference host, President

Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi,

said that African efforts, led by the

Congo, to bring the opposing sides

together in Chad would continue.

Participants in the meeting also

discussed the worsening drought

and the spread of deserts in Africa

and supported France's efforts to

set up a special World Bank fund

for the continent.

After the meeting, Mr. Mitter

and flew to Bangui for meetings

with President André Kolingba of

the Central African Republic.

The conference host, President

Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi,

said that African efforts, led by the

Congo, to bring the opposing sides

together in Chad would continue.

Participants in the meeting also

discussed the worsening drought

and the spread of deserts in Africa

and supported France's efforts to

set up a special World Bank fund

for the continent.

After the meeting, Mr. Mitter

and flew to Bangui for meetings

with President André Kolingba of

the Central African Republic.

The conference host, President

Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi,

said that African efforts, led by the

Congo, to bring the opposing sides

together in Chad would continue.

Participants in the meeting also

discussed the worsening drought

and the spread of deserts in Africa

and supported France's efforts to

set up a special World Bank fund

for the continent.

After the meeting, Mr. Mitter

and flew to Bangui for meetings

with President André Kolingba of

the Central African Republic.

The conference host, President

Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi,

said that African efforts, led by the

Congo, to bring the opposing sides

together in Chad would continue.

Participants in the meeting also

discussed the worsening drought

and the spread of deserts in Africa

and supported France's efforts to

set up a special World Bank fund

for the continent.

After the meeting, Mr. Mitter

and flew to Bangui for meetings

with President André Kolingba of

the Central African Republic.

The conference host, President

Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi,

said that African efforts, led by the

Congo, to bring the opposing sides

together in Chad would continue.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Europe Keeps Growing

Europe suffers from too much wine. Bravely, the governments of the 10 EC countries have agreed on a formula to curb the over-production that price supports have made so expensive to the European taxpayer. The wine deal will make it possible at last to bring Spain and Portugal into the EC — for purposes that have little to do with commerce. From the other members' point of view, and everything to do with supporting Iberian democracy. But now the whole enterprise is hung up on a Greek demand for more aid to the poorer Mediterranean regions — specifically, Greece.

It is a nice example of the mixture of European idealism, commercial friction and regional rivalry that drives the Community's politics. There has been a remarkable durability over the years to the consensus among West European voters that the EC is above all a force for political stability. The Community is assurance against the kind of national collisions that led to the catastrophe of the two world wars. But there is also a certain ambivalence in Europeans' regard for their Community. By opening borders and enlarging commercial opportunities, it also pushes Europe through rapid social change — and rapid social change, perhaps because of those two wars, is something for which the present generation of Europeans seems to have a low tolerance.

After Spain and Portugal turned to parlia-

mentary democracy in the mid-1970s, their neighbors assumed that they would eventually join the EC and share the international institutions that would make that turn irreversible. That is the idealism on which the Common Market has been based from the beginning. But the idealists have always had to deal with practical difficulties on a large scale. Spanish agriculture competes directly with French and Italian products, of which the most conspicuous is red wine. The EC supports wine prices to protect a traditional way of life, and to slow down the rate at which those traditions fade. By agreeing on the new formula for wine production, the 10 governments have diminished this internal protection a bit as the price of supporting wider European democracy.

Bringing in two more countries, each with its own language and national culture, will mean more heterogeneous EC than ever. That also raises concern among the European idealists, who keep pushing toward a community of countries increasingly closely knit together. But the European idealists continue to be stronger than you might think from listening to the incessant quarreling over money and farm programs. As its defenders would say, the Community always was a rather improbable idea. It is now in its 27th year and still — slowly, but steadily — gaining ground.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Constructive Objection

President Reagan may finally have recognized that quiet diplomacy is not the most effective way to persuade South Africa to abandon the contemptible system of apartheid. His proclamation on Monday for International Human Rights Day said that Americans "strongly object to and seek to end such affronts to the human conscience as . . . the manifest injustices of the apartheid system."

Only last week, while receiving Bishop Tutu of Johannesburg at the White House, Mr. Reagan was clinging to his policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa. The policy seemed to rule out vigorous condemnation as well as hostile action. The change in tone was undoubtedly forced by public revulsion at Pretoria's latest crackdown on dissent. That revulsion extends to the conservative members of Mr. Reagan's own party. And South Africa's release of some dissidents is the best argument yet for continuing loud protest.

"Immoral, evil, and totally un-Christian." That is how Bishop Tutu, the winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, characterized the Reagan administration's insistence that gentle persuasion could gradually move a minority of white South Africans to cease the exploitation of more than 22 million blacks. He insisted that the soft line only emboldened Pretoria to become more repressive. Indeed, in recent months South Africa's government police in-

vaded the homes and randomly raided the offices of suspected dissenters, arresting scores. The crackdown prompted a wave of protest in several American cities, not only against apartheid but also against "constructive engagement." The cruellest blow may have been the letter from 35 conservative House Republicans to South Africa's Ambassador Bernardus Fourie warning of economic sanctions unless his government could demonstrate a commitment to changing its racial policies.

Surely those protests, more than any quiet diplomacy, account for the release in recent days of 23 black political detainees. (More than 100 are thought to remain under arrest.) Now the demonstrations appear to have changed Mr. Reagan's tone as well.

All the more reason to keep up the pressure. Congress ought to revive the measure proposed by Representative Stephen Solarz to prohibit nearly \$400 million in U.S. bank loans to the South African government. The Republican conservatives ought to be encouraged to describe the kind of sanctions they have in mind, proving that opposition to apartheid is no longer a partisan or even tactical issue in America. President Reagan has shown that he understands that speaking out will do him no harm. It may also do millions of black South Africans a world of good.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Boxing Should Be Banned

Doctors know what boxing does to the human brain. They even have a name for the chronic disease suffered by many boxers: dementia pugilistica. For the last couple of years the American Medical Association has been publishing information about brain damage to the public spectacles that some call "sport." Last week the AMA House of Delegates adopted a resolution that is the organization's strongest statement to date. The doctors not only urge the elimination of amateur and professional boxing, they are organizing to assist state medical societies to lobby to outlaw boxing in their jurisdictions.

Each year about a dozen men die in the ring. But all boxers take blows that, according to neurologists, "cause the soft brain to glide and swirl within the skull, tearing vessels and nerve fibers." Over time this kind of battering takes a predictable toll. New York doctors studied a carefully chosen group of active and retired fighters, all of whom had responsible jobs.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Reagan 'Discovers' Apartheid

The mounting protest against apartheid has elicited an unprecedented public attack on South Africa from President Reagan himself. The timing of the rescinding of a couple dozen detention orders may well have been chosen to divert attention from Bishop Tutu's Nobel Prize ceremony; but it seems certain beyond reasonable doubt that American pressure behind the scenes was the main cause.

On the day the White House discovered

secondary or college educations and no history of substance abuse. Nevertheless, 87 percent of the sample had definite evidence of brain damage, and all had abnormal results on at least one of the psychoneurological tests.

Other sports and occupations are dangerous, but they do not have as their primary objective inflicting pain and doing physical damage to an opponent. Injury is a side effect in those pursuits, not a goal. And why are young boys encouraged to "fight their way out of the ghetto" to fame and riches if achieving that success causes irreparable damage?

Some states have tried to make the exhibitions less dangerous by requiring more safety gear, better training of referees and supervision by medical boards. The doctors who see the damage — not just cuts and bruises, broken bones and smashed eyes, but permanent brain damage and death — know what should be done, and they have recommended doing it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

apartheid, Mr. Reagan spoke out against detention without trial, but also against forced evictions and the exclusion of blacks from any share in real power. But it is the entire massive and brutal apparatus of repression and institutionalized racism, including open perversion of the rule of law, in South Africa which runs counter to everything the West supports in the apartheid state. Mr. Reagan therefore has only made a start, albeit a good one.

— The Guardian (London).

FROM OUR DEC. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Marines to Land in Nicaragua

WASHINGTON — The great demonstration for the overthrow of a Central American Republic by the United States is now being organized against Nicaragua, for no fewer than nine ships of war are either in Nicaraguan ports or on their way there. The Des Moines, a bluejacketed (on Dec. 13), while the Prairie and all boxers take blows that, according to neurologists, "cause the soft brain to glide and swirl within the skull, tearing vessels and nerve fibers." Over time this kind of battering takes a predictable toll. New York doctors studied a carefully chosen group of active and retired fighters, all of whom had responsible jobs.

WASHINGTON — Saying that "the time has come to take the profits out of war," President Roosevelt called a Cabinet meeting [on Dec. 12] to discuss a legislative program to curb war-time profits, as well as direct long-range planning to prevent overproduction and upheavals in the economic system. The White House move brought a challenge from Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the committee investigating arms manufacture and traffic, charging that it was an attempt to muzzle the inquiry. Senator Nye said, "Instead of letting those departments now write their own remedial legislation, let us first get full knowledge of the part these departments played in creating needs for a remedy." Some observers felt the Senator's protests were premature.

1934: Roosevelt Seeks Arms Curbs

WASHINGTON — That the time has come to take the profits out of war," President Roosevelt called a Cabinet meeting [on Dec. 12] to discuss a legislative program to curb war-time profits, as well as direct long-range planning to prevent overproduction and upheavals in the economic system. The White House move brought a challenge from Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the committee investigating arms manufacture and traffic, charging that it was an attempt to muzzle the inquiry. Senator Nye said, "Instead of letting those departments now write their own remedial legislation, let us first get full knowledge of the part these departments played in creating needs for a remedy." Some observers felt the Senator's protests were premature.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCNS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor
Editor
Deputy Editor
Deputy Editor
Associate Editor
Associate Editor
Associate Editor
Associate Editor

RENE BONDY
ALAIN LECOUR
RICHARD H. MORGAN
STEPHAN W. CONAWAY
FRANCOIS DESMAISON
ROLF D. KRANEPUHL
Director of Advertising Sales

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1255. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris.

Philip M. FOISIE
WALTER WELLS
ROBERT K. McCABE
SAMUEL ABT
CARL GEWIRTZ
Associate Editor

Executive Editor
Editor
Deputy Editor
Deputy Editor
Associate Editor
Associate Editor
Associate Editor
Associate Editor

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1255. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables: Herald Paris.

Yes, Mr. Kissinger, Japan Likes Free Trade

By Saburo Okita

The writer is chairman of the Institute for Domestic and International Policy Studies and an adviser to the Japanese foreign minister and several government agencies.

OKYO — In an article on international trade (IHT, Oct. 29), Henry Kissinger's usual lucidity ended up in oversimplification — pointing, unfortunately, in the wrong direction. The trouble is that our world is much too complex to be boiled down to "poles," even in theory.

Are Japan and the United States at opposite poles of the free trade spectrum?

First and foremost, Japan has been and will remain fully committed to the "free play of market forces." Instead of gearing its economy to exploit the international system to its national advantage, Japan has let liberalization be the guiding force of its economic development for the past quarter of a century.

In fact, free trade has dictated the present shape of the Japanese economy.

And Japan is not an export maniac, as Mr. Kissinger indicated. "Industrial priorities" are mostly set, and necessary adjustments made, by private initiative, to which the government plays second fiddle. Whatever industrial policies Japan may have, they are not comprehensive, few being compulsory, and are designed only to facilitate the transition of industries out of decline without distorting trade — in a way, making room for the development economies to move in.

Arguably, any policy distorts trade, but then we will have to examine the host of U.S. federal and state policies that affect trade — from defense and space programs to state "buy American" policies and National Science Foundation grants to universities and private firms. I might add that the government's share of total expenditure for research and development is smaller in Japan than in most other industrialized countries, including the United States.

Government ministries do not "negotiate favorable terms for Japanese exports." If anything, they are involved in a nationwide effort to increase imports or, unfortunately as it may be, to reduce exports in certain cases, such as steel and autos. We are in fact the only country in history that promotes imports, not exports.

For ministries and, more accurately, the

Bank of Japan engaged in exchange rate manipulation. Why would we manipulate the yen-dollar further to our "advantage" when that would only result in criticism for trade surpluses and imported inflation? On the contrary, a U.S. General Accounting Office report of April 20 says there is no support for charges that Japan manipulates the yen. Japan is doing its best to achieve a higher yen value, as is witnessed by its recent efforts to liberalize the financial market.

Mr. Kissinger completely misses the point that Japan has been engaged in a continuous series of market-opening operations that have reduced average Japanese tariffs to the lowest level in the world, substantially reduced non-tariff barriers, improved standards and certification — and the effort is about to result in the celebrated privatization and deregulation of the tobacco and telecommunications monopolies. All of these measures were introduced unilaterally and during the severest world recession in recent history.

Finally, can the United States be put at the other extreme pole as a fully fledged free-trader? The U.S. inclination toward protection is much more deeply rooted and, hence, serious than is suggested by Mr. Kissinger. The present administration has taken trade-restrictive measures on steel, autos, textiles, motorcycles, sugar and beef (yes, beef), to name just a few. And although the administration fought hard against outright protectionism (such as the domestic content bill) in Congress, it has let loose as a result of wheeling and dealing some trade-restrictive provisions in the omnibus trade bill. Especially worrisome is the inclusion of the "reciprocity" concept, which tends to be linked to the idea of "sectoral balance" — an economic nonsense.

The key question is not how far apart Japan

and America stand, but how best the two leading economies can fight ominous signs of protectionism from the common ground of free trade.

The "juxtaposition theory" really falls apart when Mr. Kissinger refers to the need to establish a new organization that would set and enforce rules for international economic conduct, without a single reference to the New Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations initiated by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and fully endorsed by President Ronald Reagan during his visit to Japan a year ago.

Surely we have a more sensible and realistic choice, in between the two historical extremes of the disastrous "block economies" (1930 vintage) and the long-aborted "International Trade Organization" (1940 vintage), that will pave a more realistic way to restoration of vitality and order in international economic exchanges.

Not surprisingly, divergence of views exists with regard to when and how the New Round might best be launched. But the important point is that Japan and the United States are jointly pursuing a sensible middle road in which all the trading nations of the world can fully participate.

In this regard, I must express my concern about the U.S. tendency to jump the gun by taking a bilateral or regional approach, or something in between, as evidenced by the inclusion of a "Free Trade Agreement" provision in the omnibus trade act. This runs counter to the spirit of multilateral cooperation and, in the eyes of those left out of the process, amounts to the United States imposing a new regime on them.

The New Round is an effort to improve the rules of the international trading system — not to change the rules but to improve them for the well-being of all trading nations; and not "by the back door" but through reasoned persuasion and at the initiative of our two great nations.

Japan and America are not opposite poles. We are the two most important pillars around which a freer, more smoothly functioning international economic system should be constructed.

The Washington Post.

Dengland Opens for Business

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — For at least the next 70 years, Deng Xiaoping recently told a group of American, European and Japanese leaders, the People's Republic of China will remain open to foreign investment and will encourage the growth of private enterprise in China.

No one knows why the senior Chinese leader picked the figure of 70 years. That is not forever, to be sure, but it is a projection into the middle of the next century, long enough for many an investment to pay off. He stressed in these conversations that "China is a good place to invest," and that "China keeps its commitments."

Robert Hormats, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state among the group that spent a week in Beijing at the invitation of Mr. Deng, views the 70-year commitment as Mr. Deng's way of suggesting a long-term strategy and a policy that is going to last. All in the group agreed, he said, that Mr. Deng "has both the vision and the power to make this happen."

The assembled businessmen, many of them chief executives of their companies, were impressed with Mr. Deng and his promises, and especially by evidence of economic progress in China in just the past couple of years. Mr. Deng said that his goal is to double Chinese GNP once, and then again, before the end of the century to about \$800 per capita.

Nothing succeeds like success. The gains that the Chinese have already scored in the agricultural sector by a gradual dismantling of the commune system and shift to household production units have impressed the political structure under Mr. Deng.

In the so-called "responsibility system" introduced by Mr. Deng, peasants in rural areas can grow crops individually and even go into private business. In rural China these reforms have improved the quality of life. Peasant income has risen, enabling farm families for the first time to buy television sets, clothes, washing machines and other personal items. Now Mr. Deng told the foreign business community such "reforms" are being extended to the urban areas.

Under an Oct. 20 proclamation, factory workers will have free-enterprise incentives, including freedom to change jobs, and a wage scale keyed to the real difficulties of their jobs.

As if to emphasize the commitment to peaceful change is the fact that the only South Africans to win the Nobel Peace Prize are both black. Our people are peacemaking to a fault. The response of the authorities has been an escalating infringement and the violence of police dogs, tear gas, detention without trial, even death.

There has been little revulsion or outrage in the West at this wanton destruction of human life. In parentheses, can someone please explain to me something that has puzzled me? When a Polish priest goes missing and is subsequently found dead, the media in the West carry his story in very extensive coverage. In the same week when this priest is found dead, the South African police kill 24 blacks who had been participating in a protest, and 6,000 blacks are sacked for being similarly involved, and you are lucky to get that much coverage. Are we being told something I do not want to believe — that we blacks are expendable and that when it comes to the crunch, you cannot trust whites?

I have spoken extensively about South Africa, first because it is the land I know best, but because it is also a microcosm of the world and an example of what is to be found in other lands in differing degrees. When there is injustice, invariably peace becomes a casualty.

In El Salvador, in Nicaragua and elsewhere in Latin America there have been repressive regimes that aroused opposition. Fellow citizens are pitted against one another, sometimes attracting the unhelpful attention and interest of outside powers who want to extend their spheres of influence. We see this in the Middle East, Korea, the Philippines, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Ulster, Afghanistan, Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe and behind the Iron Curtain.

Because there is global insecurity, nations are engaged in a mad arms race, spending billions of dollars wastefully on instruments of destruction, when millions are starving. And yet, just a fraction of what is expended on a white child is education. It is education that is decidedly separate and unequal.

Such an evil system, totally indefensible by normally acceptable

methods, relies on a whole phalanx of draconian laws such as a security legislation that is almost peculiar to South Africa. Many, too many, have died mysteriously in detention. All this is too costly in human lives.

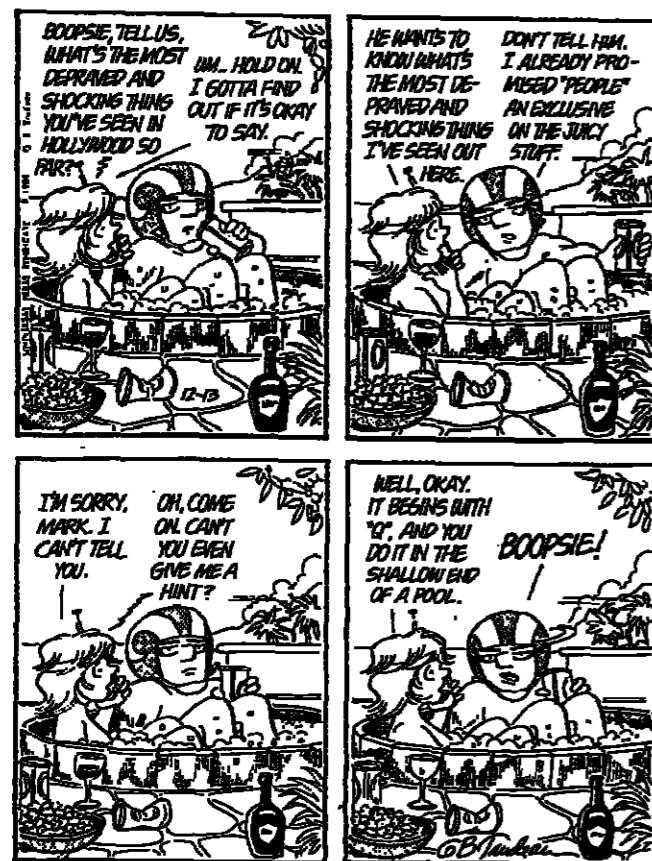
In short, this land, so richly endowed, sadly lacks justice. It is against this system that our people have sought to protest peacefully.

A tribute to our people's commitment to peaceful change is the fact that the only South Africans to win the Nobel Peace Prize are both black. Our people are peacemaking to a fault. The response of the authorities has been an escalating infringement and the violence of police dogs, tear gas, detention without trial, even death.

This cancer, eating away at the vital organs of black family life, is deliberately government policy. It is part of the cost of apartheid, exorbitant in terms of human suffering.

These dumping grounds are far from where work and food can be procured easily. Children starve or suffer from the often irreversible consequences of malnutrition. This happens to them not accidentally but by deliberate government policy. They starve in a land that could be the breadbasket of Africa.

DOONESBURY



Chinese Announce Visit By Key Soviet Official

Reuters

BELJING — Ivan Arkhipov, a first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and the highest-ranking Kremlin leader to visit China in 15 years, will arrive Dec. 21 in Beijing, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The trip replaces a visit scheduled last May that Mr. Arkhipov canceled after President Ronald Reagan's visit to China and renewed fighting on the China-Vietnam border.

It reflects a gradual improvement in relations between the estranged Communist countries.

Asian and Western diplomats said Moscow and Beijing hoped to conclude a trade agreement during Mr. Arkhipov's visit. The two sides have also identified about 30 factories where Russian technicians could help to modernize plants installed during a friendlier period in the 1950s.

The diplomats said China and the Soviet Union might also agree to set up a technological and scientific commission during the trip. Hu Yaobang, head of the Chinese Communist Party, said last month the two countries were considering establishing joint committees to

promote trade, economic and technical cooperation.

The two countries, which split over ideological differences in the late 1950s, have just signed an agreement in Moscow that aims to boost trade from about \$1 billion this year to \$1.4 billion.

They completed a fifth round of talks on normalizing relations in October and agreed they both wanted to expand economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural and athletic exchanges. But political and relational have remained tense.

Beijing demands a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, reductions in Soviet forces along the Chinese border and an end to the Kremlin's support for Vietnam's presence in Cambodia as conditions for better political ties.

Moscow says China is making unreasonable demands and is not really interested in improved relations.

Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, has said there can be no improvement in political relations without Soviet movement on the three conditions. But he said relations could improve in other fields, particularly economic areas.

Amnesty Says Inspector Says Safety At Bhopal Plant Was Below U.S. Standards

By Stuart Diamond
New York Times Service

LONDON — Thousands of Albanians accused of criticizing the Communist regime, practicing religion or attempting to flee the country are serving years of internment in corrective labor camps in Albania, Amnesty International said Wednesday.

Political suspects usually face swift, one-day trials, are denied the right to defense lawyers and often are beaten during interrogation into making confessions, the London-based human rights organization said in its report "Albania: Political Imprisonment and the Law."

Amnesty said it pieced together its account from official and unofficial sources, including statements by former inmates of two labor camps where political prisoners are held.

It stressed that its information was incomplete because of the secrecy tightly enforced by the Albanian government under its long-time leader, Enver Hoxha.

Many of the political prisoners were convicted of trying to flee the country and are serving sentences of up to 25 years in the camps, Amnesty said. Entire families are known to have been interned in the camps because a relative succeeded in escaping the country.

Among the inmates are priests convicted for possessing Bibles or baptizing children, and Islamic clergymen imprisoned since 1967. Albania's total ban on religion in 1967, the organization said.

"There have generally been concluded within a day," the report said, "and Amnesty International knows of no political trials in which a defendant was acquitted."

Official safety standards at the Bhopal plant were "below U.S. standards," the inspector said.

INSTITUTE, West Virginia — A Union Carbide Corp. employee who inspected a chemical plant in Institute and the one in India where poison gas leaked last week said that the safety systems of the Indian plant had not been "up to American standards" when he looked at it more than two years ago.

The inspector, C.S. Tyson, who inspected the Indian plant at Bhopal in May 1982, said Tuesday that it was not clear to him whether it had met American standards after two years of improvements. But he said that on his visit the Indian management and workers had not been asking enough "what if" questions to plan for emergencies.

"In the States we do all kinds of what-if training," he said.

Mr. Tyson made his comments after a plant tour at Institute, which is eight miles (13 kilometers) west of Charleston in the industrial Kanawha River valley.

Union Carbide officials said the Bhopal plant had been designed and engineered in India on the basis of general criteria supplied by American headquarters and that headquarters did not have copies of the Bhopal blueprints.

Officials from other companies who were asked about their procedures Tuesday said that they designed and engineered their overseas plants at corporate headquarters and maintained blueprints and strict control over major changes.

Multinational corporations often leave the running of overseas plants to local supervisors, especially when the plants are intended to create jobs. The plants may be periodically inspected by local officials.

Mr. Tyson said there were no reporting requirements on a continuing basis for design changes at the Indian plant, which Union Carbide officials said last week was a sister plant of the one here.

The plant, 50.9 percent owned by Union Carbide, opened in 1977. Jackson B. Browning, Union Carbide director of health, safety and environmental affairs, said Union Carbide supervisors had checked the proper functioning of the Indian-designed plant before it opened.

He said there were no reporting requirements on a continuing basis for design changes at the Indian plant, which Union Carbide officials said last week was a sister plant of the one here.

Report on 1982 inspection, conducted by Mr. Tyson and two other auditors, was made public Monday by Union Carbide.

It spoke about "maintenance people signing permits they cannot read," fire watch attendants being called away to perform other activities, lack of records on inspections, lack of records on inspections, and a comment "that personnel were being released for independent operation without having sufficient understanding of safe operating procedures."

The plant, 50.9 percent owned by Union Carbide, opened in 1977.

Jackson B. Browning, Union Carbide director of health, safety and environmental affairs, said Union Carbide supervisors had checked the proper functioning of the Indian-designed plant before it opened.

He said there were no reporting requirements on a continuing basis for design changes at the Indian plant, which Union Carbide officials said last week was a sister plant of the one here.



The Union Carbide Corp. pesticides plant in Bhopal, India.

Suits in Bhopal: Ambulance Chasing Or Championing Third World Cause?

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

BHOPAL, India — Right behind the stream of scientists, executives, officials, aid-givers and others who came to this central Indian city after the gas leak last week were American lawyers.

They are members of a breed of legal specialists seen by some as ambulance chasers and by others as champions of the individual against the corporation, of industrial safety and of consumer protection.

Teams of American tort lawyers, working with Indian colleagues, have entered what has become one of the largest single arenas in which such lawyers have ever been involved. Tort is the legal term for a wrong act, injury or damage for which a civil action can be brought.

Lawsuits asking a total of \$35 billion in damages have already been filed in the United States, and a third multimillion-dollar action is expected as a result of the escape Dec. 3 of poisonous methyl isocyanate gas from the Bhopal plant of the Union Carbide Corp. The accident killed more than 2,000 people by most estimates and disabled tens of thousands.

Two teams of lawyers here, one from Washington and the other from southern California, are being joined by a third, headed by Melvin Belli of San Francisco, who is sometimes referred to as the "king of torts."

Disputes over approach, tactics, philosophy and what client belongs to whom have already developed among the Americans.

But the lawyers appear united on one point: That this is a major opportunity to discourage what they see as a widespread practice by American companies of foisting products and practices on developing countries that would not be acceptable in the United States.

"If you hit them in the pocketbook, they will change," John P. Coale, the leader of the team from Washington, said of corporations. "If you don't, they won't change."

Mr. Coale and his team, including Arthur Lowy, another lawyer, and Ted Dickinson, an investigator, were the first to arrive. On Sunday, their first day here, accompanied by Indian colleagues, they went directly to the people who had been affected and began asking them to sign formal letters of re-litigation.

Hundreds have been signed. Mr. Coale said, and he expects his team will eventually be represented about 2,000 plaintiffs.

Mr. Coale and Mr. Lowy represented 12 of the 52 Americans who were held hostage in Iran in 1979. Mr. Coale successfully sued the Brazilian government in 1982 to collect damages for a youth who was shot by the son of the Brazilian ambassador.

A second legal team, which arrived Tuesday, consists of Jay Gould and Fred Sayre, partners in a law firm in Santa Monica, California, and Ralph D. Fertig of the same firm.

The firm has been involved in a suit against the maker of a intrauterine device and has handled several cases involving Americans who have been killed in accidents.

Tuesday, the Gould-Sayre team filed a class-action suit for \$20 billion on behalf of four Bhopal clients in U.S. District Court in New York City.

Mr. Belli, who arrived in Bhopal Wednesday, earlier filed a \$15 billion class-action suit in Charleston, West Virginia, on behalf of two Bhopal clients. Union Carbide has a plant similar to Bhopal's in Institute, West Virginia.

Mr. Coale displayed a document signed by Bhopal's mayor purporting to show that the Bhopal city

government had retained his team to represent it. Mr. Gould's group had its own source, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, Bhopal's ruling group, who said there was no such agreement.

Mr. Coale said he intended to charge his clients a fee amounting to 30 percent of whatever settlement is reached, and nothing if he loses the case. Called a contingency fee, it is a standard American legal practice. The Gould group said it would accept a fee determined by a legal-action committee to be picked by the Bhopal city government.

Both teams seem to have been welcomed by Bhopal residents.

People by the hundreds flocked Monday and Tuesday to the make-shift sidewalk law office across from the Union Carbide plant where the Coale team was signing up clients.

Both groups of lawyers, as well as the Indian lawyers with whom they are working, agree on a fundamental point: That suits should be filed in the United States, not India. They list several reasons.

Compensation, they say, will be higher in the United States than in India. India's standards for damages are far lower, and the lawyers say they believe a big settlement is necessary to force companies to change their ways in the Third World.

Large filing fees are required in India, high enough in a case of this magnitude as to be almost prohibitive.

Also, legal proceedings in India take years, and in Mr. Gould's words, the suit "might not be completed this century" if filed here.

In addition, poor victims would not be able to file suits under the Indian system because they could not afford to pay for a lawyer.

India does not compensate its tort lawyers on a contingency basis.

Louis Marion, U.S. Art Dealer, Dies

New York Times Service

Rembrandt's "Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer" for \$2.3 million in 1961 to James J. Rorimer, who was then the director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

His son, John L. Marion, is chairman of Sotheby's in the United States.

Mr. Marion was president of Parke-Bernet when it was bought by Sotheby & Co. of London in 1964. He remained president until 1965, when he left to form his own company, Louis J. Marion Associates Inc., art, antiques and jewelry appraisers. He retired in 1980 and closed the business.

He was the auctioneer who sold

the 1920s to the 1970s when she wrote her last books.

Her description of the 1920s in "Confessions and Impressions" sold widely and was one of the early choices of the Penguin paper-back editions.

Miss Mannin was a pacifist who contributed to food shipments to the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War during the 1930s, and later was active in helping Palestinian refugees.

She voiced strong sympathy for the Arabs in her 1963 book on Middle East travel, "A Lance for the Arabs."

Europe wishes the United States a Happy New Year.

To celebrate the arrival of 1985, people throughout Europe will share a musical tradition: watching the Vienna New Year's Day Concert on television. This year, for the first time, millions of Americans will do the same, thanks to a satellite broadcast of the event, produced by the Austrian Broadcasting Corporation and sponsored by IBM. At IBM, state of the art means more than advanced computer technology.

Before you take off on business, make sure you've got everything.

Make sure you've got express check-in, a luggage allowance of 30 kilos and special lounge facilities.

Make sure you've got a seat where you want to sit. (Upstairs if you don't smoke, downstairs if you do.)

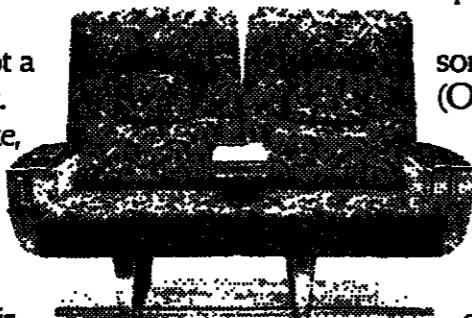
And while you're selecting your seat, make sure you've got the widest Business Class seat in the air.

Make sure it's got a generous recline and you've got the comfort of extra leg room.

Make sure you've got a choice of menus, and that the food is served on elegant china with fine cutlery and table linen.

Make sure you've got French wine and champagne from Moet and Chandon. (Don't forget the cheese board and fruit basket.)

Make sure you've got a comprehensive selection of business reading material.



Make sure you've got an electronic headset and a pair of comfort socks.

Make sure you've got someone to fuss over you. (Only an airline with one cabin attendant for every ten passengers can make sure you've got that.)

And make sure you've got an airline whose route network can take you to 40 different destinations



across four continents.

In short, before you take off on business, make sure you've got a ticket flying Royal Executive Class on Thai.

And you'll know you've got everything.



Thai
Smooth as silk.



Make sure you've got a choice of menus, and that the food is served on elegant china with fine cutlery and table linen.

Make sure you've got French wine and champagne from Moet and Chandon. (Don't forget the cheese board and fruit basket.)

Make sure you've got a comprehensive selection of business reading material.



After Year of Change in Turkey, Ozal Comes Under Fire For Mixed Results

By Paul Bolding
Reuters

ANKARA — When Turgut Ozal moved into the prime minister's office a year ago, he promised the Turkish people an era of change from three years of military rule, economic hardship and an uneven record on human rights.

On the first anniversary of his rule this week, Mr. Ozal finds himself under fire from the public and

NEWS ANALYSIS

some of the press over what are generally seen as mixed results.

A more hospitable business climate has helped increase exports, narrow a large trade gap and improve Turkey's international creditworthiness. Yet inflation remains stubbornly high.

Turkey is under attack from abroad for alleged human rights abuses and suffers strained relations with Western Europe, where it believes its future lies. It faces a Kurdish rebellion in the southeast that is proving difficult to contain.

Shops are better stocked than they have been for many years as imports of food and consumer goods fill gaps in domestic production. But only foreigners and wealthy Turks can afford them

in a country where the cost of staples like bread, cheese and tomatoes have skyrocketed.

Before taking office on Dec. 13, 1983, Mr. Ozal won the nation over to his platform of change with the

help of a television debate in which he emerged as the clear winner.

This month he returned to the television screen to promote the sale of revenue shares in Istanbul's Bosphorus Bridge, a scheme some are calling a dangerous gimmick.

"Ozal's monologues on TV could begin to be a liability to him rather than an asset," said another Milliyet writer, Mehmet Barlas.

But if the Turkish people voted for change when they elected Mr. Ozal, they have certainly seen it.

The bridge shares, giving shareholders part of the toll revenues, is the opening gambit of a plan that includes selling off the vast public sector.

Turkish Airlines is due to be the first to go. But the extent of the properties to be sold after that is in doubt. Other measures range from the dismantling of state monopolies to abolition of television licenses. New ideas seem to emerge almost daily.

Ties with Europe are strained largely because the Council of Europe and the European Community have failed to accept fully Turkey's assertions that it has returned to the democratic fold. It is an issue on which Ankara is sensitive.

Mr. Ozal stunned diplomats in Ankara last month when he said he would no longer send ministers to Council of Europe meetings.



Turgut Ozal

He seems to have weathered the departure of two ministers from his government in October after a customs fraud scandal, which itself seems to have been swept under the carpet. But strains are reported in his ruling Motherland Party.

Mr. Ozal is viewed widely as the most religious prime minister Turkey has had and some diplomats link that to signs of a Moslem revival.

"The Turkish people today," the prime minister said, "have the values of Islam and they want to keep those values. That does not mean the democratic system and the secular nature of the state are going to be changed."

Pope Emphasizes Individual Responsibility for Sin

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

ROME — Pope John Paul II has issued a statement on sin and penance in which he condemned the concept of class struggle as a social evil and declared that the responsibility for sin "lies with individuals."

The 140-page document, called "Reconciliation and Penance," was the pope's own elaboration of the conclusions of the monthlong Synod of Bishops at the Vatican last year on the same themes.

In the document, issued Tuesday, the pope repeatedly emphasized individual responsibility and warned that modern societies had so diluted the concept of personal sin that they no longer held individuals accountable for their actions.

John Paul argued that, by emphasizing social rather than personal sin, modern societies placed blame "not so much on the moral conscience of an individual but rather on some vague entity or anonymous collectivity, such as the situation, the system, society, structures or institutions."

"Sin, in the proper sense, is al-

ways a personal act," the pope said at another point.

His comments marked a continuation of the Vatican's critique of some schools of thought in the Roman Catholic Church — such as "the theology of liberation" — that, in the opinion of the Vatican, put too much emphasis on the social and political causes of evil.

In listing the evils that endan-

gered "freedom and peace between individuals, groups and peoples," John Paul included the idea of "class struggle."

The class struggle, whoever the person who leads it or on occasion seeks to give it a theoretical justification, is a social evil," the pope said.

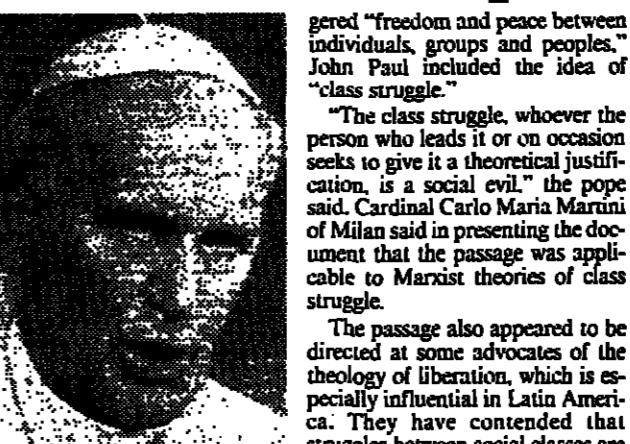
Cardinal Carlo Maria Martini of Milan said in presenting the document that the passage was applicable to Marxist theories of class struggle.

The passage also appeared to be directed at some advocates of the theology of liberation, which is especially influential in Latin America. They have contended that struggles between social classes are inevitable and can help bring political change.

John Paul said that social sin does exist, and he condemned the arms race, the "obstinate confrontation between blocs of nations" and the gap between rich and poor countries.

Funds spent on weapons, the pope said, "could be used to alleviate the undeserved misery of peoples that are socially and economically depressed."

He said that "an unfair distribu-



Pope John Paul II

Our exclusively-designed leather pocket diary is thin, flat and elegant.

No sooner was it introduced than everybody wanted one!

The International Herald Tribune diary started as a distinctive Christmas present for a few of our friends, was such a huge success that now we make it available to all our readers.

This ingeniously designed diary is flat as can be—near and luxurious—including a built-in note pad. Slips into your pocket without a bulge and is ready with instant "jotting" paper the second you need it. Personalized with your initials (up to 3) at no extra cost. The perfect Christmas gift for almost anyone... including yourself.

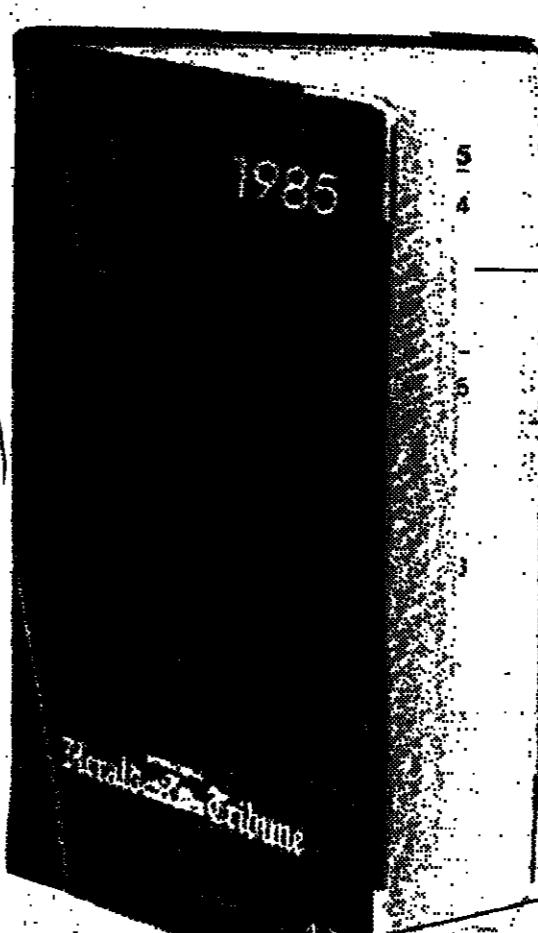
— Note paper sheets are fitted on the back of the diary—a simple pull removes top sheet.

— No cut up edges. No torn pages.

— Comes with note paper refills.

— Format: 8x13 cms.

PLUS: Pages of useful information. Conversion tables of weights, measures and distances, a list of national holidays by country, vintage chart and other facts... all in this incredibly flat little book.



Gold metal corners

Plenty of space for appointments

Tabbed address section

Actual size (8x13 cms)

Rich dark leather

Gold initials included

Order your International Herald Tribune diaries today!
U.S. \$19.50 or equivalent in convertible currency. Price includes three initials
in gold, postage and handling in Europe.
Outside Europe, add \$3 for additional postage.

Return this order form to:
Dataday Ltd., attention: Eve Fumeron
8 Alexandra Road, London SW19 7JZ England

Please check method of payment:
 Enclosed is my check in the amount of \$ _____ made to the order of
 Dataday Ltd. (Payment can be made in any convertible currency.)
 Please charge to my credit card: VISA AMEX DINERS

Card no. _____ Exp. date. _____

Signature _____
(necessary for credit card orders)
Name _____

Address _____

Civ/City/Country _____

Initials _____

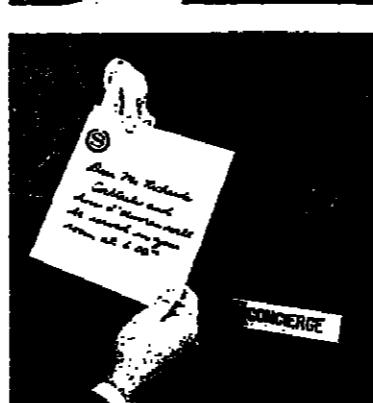
13-12-84



COME TO EUROPE.

COME TO SHERATON.

Knowing where you're going is knowing where to stay. And in these great European cities, that means Sheraton. For location, service and the extra touches like 24-hour room service, speedy checkout and guaranteed reservations. So when you know where you're going in Europe, come to Sheraton to stay.



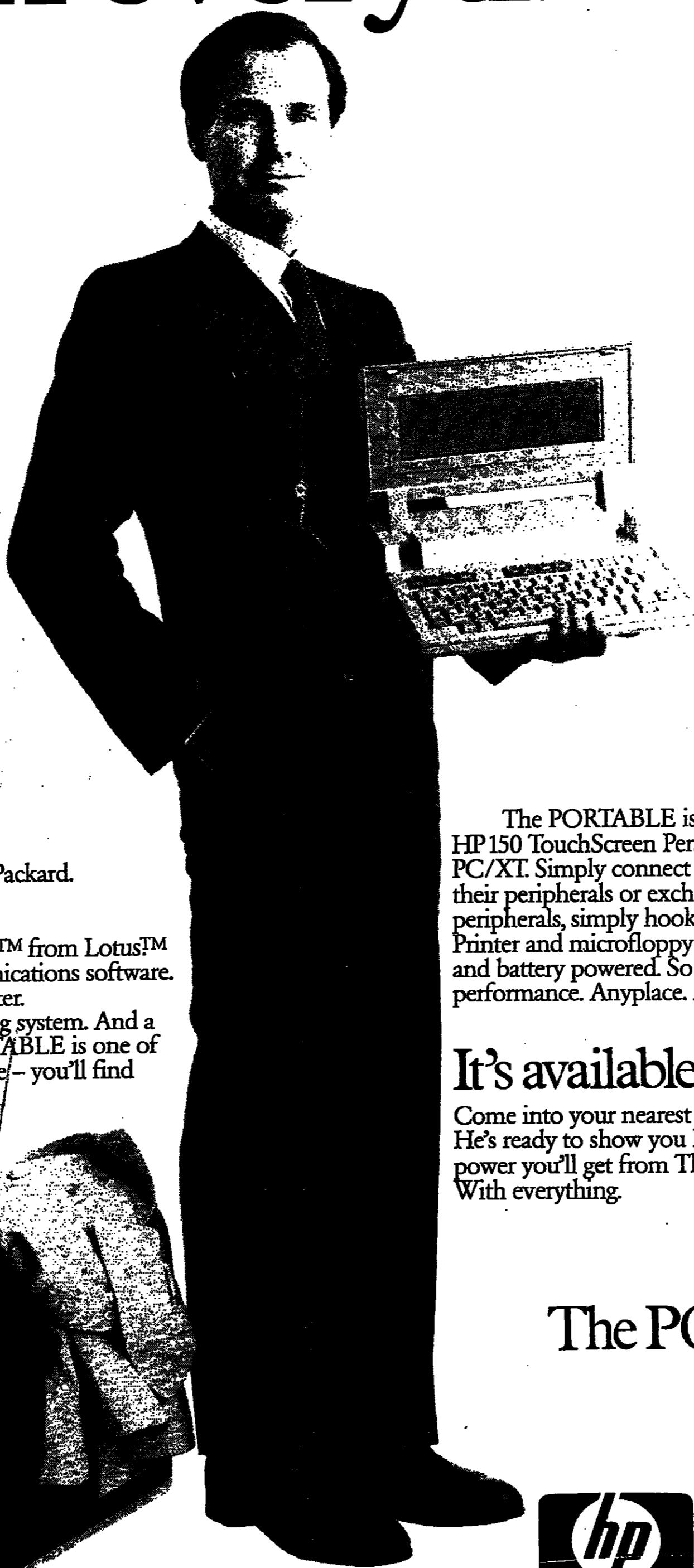
Sheraton
Hotels, Inns & Resorts Worldwide
The hospitality people of IHT
For reservations and information, call your nearest Sheraton Hotel, Reservations Office, or your travel agent.

BRUSSELS, BRUSSELS SHERATON HOTEL
COPENHAGEN, SHERATON COPENHAGEN HOTEL
LISBON, LISBOA SHERATON HOTEL
LONDON, SHERATON PARK TOWER HOTEL
MUNICH, SHERATON MUNICH HOTEL
ROME, ROMA SHERATON HOTEL
STOCKHOLM, SHERATON STOCKHOLM HOTEL
© 1984 The Sheraton Corp.

Every...
The power c
Yet fits in yo
That's The P
The PORTA
Here's the in
Built-in busi
and because it's a
Industry star
all 16-bit micropro
he fastest running
anywhere.
More memo
laptop personal
64K bytes. Includ
er memory. The
of workspace. And
memory for days
away from your d
The PORTA
on plenty of roo
our work, includi
with its high qual
You can cour
chargeable, built
16 hours of co
They keep you
absolutely secure f
Thanks to Co
memory.

Hewlett-Packard announces...

The PORTABLE with everything.



Everything.

The power of a personal computer. Yet fits in your briefcase.

That's The PORTABLE from Hewlett-Packard. The PORTABLE with everything. Here's the inside story.

Built-in business software. Such as 1-2-3™ from Lotus™. MemoMaker word processing. Plus communications software. And because it's all built-in, it runs much faster.

Industry standard MSTM-DOS operating system. And a full 16-bit microprocessor. In fact, The PORTABLE is one of the fastest running PCs - desktop or portable - you'll find anywhere.

More memory than you'll find in most desktop personal computers - a total of 656K bytes. Including 272K bytes of user memory. The result: plenty of workspace. And plenty of memory for days of work away from your desk.

The PORTABLE gives you plenty of room to see your work, including graphics. With its high quality 16 line by 80 column display.

You can count on the rechargeable, built-in batteries for 16 hours of continuous use. They keep your data absolutely secure for up to a year. Thanks to Continuous Memory.

The PORTABLE is the ideal companion to your HP 150 TouchScreen Personal Computer or IBM™ PC/XT. Simply connect them together to make use of their peripherals or exchange data. If you need portable peripherals, simply hook up Hewlett-Packard's ThinkJet Printer and microfloppy disc drive. Both are lightweight and battery powered. So you have full personal computer performance. Anyplace. Anytime.

It's available. Now.

Come into your nearest Hewlett-Packard dealer today. He's ready to show you how much personal computing power you'll get from The PORTABLE. With everything.

The PORTABLE.



**HEWLETT
PACKARD**

Brazilian Regime Appears Braced for Opposition Victory

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Five weeks before Brazil's presidential election, the departing military government appears to have accepted the anticipated defeat of its candidate and has begun working to ensure a smooth transition to opposition civilian rule.

The opposition candidate, Tancredo Neves, has long been favored to win the indirect election, which will be held Jan. 15 in the 686-member Electoral College. There had been speculation that the government might alter the rules in a last-minute effort to gain an official victory.

Over the last three weeks, the government of President Jóao Baptista Figueiredo has seemingly abandoned the Democratic Social Party's candidate, Paulo Salim Maluf. Many officials now say his defeat is unavoidable.

The Figueiredo government has also initiated contacts with Mr. Neves and his team to discuss political, military and economic questions related to the transition. The new administration will take office March 15.

The government's new approach was further illustrated recently when the ultra-conservative army



Paulo Salim Maluf



Tancredo Neves

commander in Brasília, General Newton Cruz, was reassigned to a post without troop command. The move reassured the opposition that no unpleasant incidents would await them during the meeting of the Electoral College.

Coincidentally, there was a report that Mr. Neves had met with the army minister, General Walter Pires de Carvalho e Albuquerque, who has frequently warned of a resurgence of the leftist agitation that provoked the 1964 military coup.

Opposition sources said that Mr. Neves pledged he would permit no reprisals against members of past military regimes, easing fears among the armed forces that Brazil's first civilian administration in two decades would follow the example of Argentina's new government in prosecuting former junta members.

At the same time, the appointment of José Serra, São Paulo state's planning secretary, to head Mr. Neves's economic transition team has reassured foreign and domestic business circles that the next government will adopt no radical or populist measures. Mr. Serra is said to have warm relations with the military government's planning minister, Antônio Delfim Netto.

There are important economic

questions to be decided over the next three months, and Mr. Neves has privately endorsed Mr. Delfim Netto's strategy of seeking a resurgence of almost half of Brazil's \$98-billion foreign debt so that repayment will be stretched over another 12 to 14 years.

Because of the sudden warming of relations between government and opposition, Mr. Neves, 74, a former governor of Minas Gerais state, has emerged as the consensus candidate for the presidency. Even the armed forces have joined leading bankers, industrialists and the political establishment in viewing him as a figure of conciliation and moderation.

Other political premises have also been overturned in recent weeks. Although Mr. Neves continues to speak at well-attended public meetings, the sharpest criticism of the government is now coming from Mr. Maluf, 53, a wealthy busi-

nessman and former governor of São Paulo.

In a speech to Congress last week, Mr. Maluf said that, after 20 years of military rule, "the country is gravely ill." He blasted party dissidents as "opportunist" and "political trapeze artists."

Mr. Maluf has now proposed direct elections in the apparent hope of avoiding defeat in the Electoral College. The opposition, which long described the Electoral College as illegal, has replied that it is too late to organize direct presidential elections. Instead, they will be held in 1988.

The opposition, with Mr. Maluf increasingly isolated from his natural constituency, has even begun praising General Figueiredo as he prepares to leave office, applauding him for keeping his six-year-old promise to "turn this country into a democracy" and paying tribute to some of his achievements.

Billy Nair, also an executive on the Indian Council, walked from the front of the building, where he was hoisted onto the shoulders of the crowd. The supporters chanted "Anandala," which means "power" in Zulu.

The police did not intervene. The three announced Tuesday that they planned to leave the consulate Wednesday. The government had dropped detention orders against them, but Dr. Farook Meier, a spokesman for them, said they had expected to be arrested as soon as they walked out. The three men took refuge in the consulate offices Sept. 13.

■ **Tass Assails Washington**

Tass on Wednesday accused Washington of a "cynical propaganda about-face" on apartheid. Reuters reported from Moscow.

Tass said President Ronald Reagan's remarks Monday on the injustice of apartheid were an abrupt change from views he had expressed to the Nobel prize-winning

South African bishop, Desmond Tutu, a few days previously.

At that meeting, Tass said, Mr. Reagan had praised Washington's policy of "constructive engagement" with Pretoria, which favors diplomacy rather than stern measures such as economic sanctions to bring change in South Africa.

■ **Mayor's Home Attacked**

Unknown assailants Wednesday fire-bombed the home of Edward Kunene, who Monday was elected mayor of the black city of Soweto, outside Johannesburg, the police said, according to a report by United Press International.

No one was injured in the attack.

2 of 3 Dissidents Arrested in Durban

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — First-class postage in the United States will cost 22 cents an ounce instead of 20 cents effective Feb. 17, the Postal Service announced Wednesday.

The domestic postcard rate will rise one cent to 14 cents under the new charges. Mailers of heavy items will get a break, however. The current 17-cent rate for each extra ounce (28.3 grams) of first-class postage will remain unchanged.

Other rate changes include: An increase in the priority-mail minimum charge from \$2.24 to \$2.40, with decreases in higher weight brackets; increases ranging from 15 percent for regular second-class items down to 8 percent for the fourth-class book rate; a 13-percent increase for third-class mail and a 15-percent increase for express mail.

IF YOU GET A KICK OUT OF SOCCER,
READ
ROB HUGHES
WEDNESDAYS IN THE IHT

Billy Nair, also an executive on the Indian Council, walked from the front of the building, where he was hoisted onto the shoulders of the crowd. The supporters chanted "Anandala," which means "power" in Zulu.

The police did not intervene. The three announced Tuesday that they planned to leave the consulate Wednesday. The government had dropped detention orders against them, but Dr. Farook Meier, a spokesman for them, said they had expected to be arrested as soon as they walked out. The three men took refuge in the consulate offices Sept. 13.

■ **Tass Assails Washington**

Tass on Wednesday accused Washington of a "cynical propaganda about-face" on apartheid. Reuters reported from Moscow.

Tass said President Ronald Reagan's remarks Monday on the injustice of apartheid were an abrupt change from views he had expressed to the Nobel prize-winning

Sweden's Anti-Sub Plan Divides Military

The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM — A plan to reinforce the Swedish Navy's anti-submarine forces at the expense of the other services has opened a rare split among the country's defense branches.

Leaders of the Swedish Air Force, one of Europe's strongest, are particularly concerned because air force bases already have been closed to cut costs and civilian airlines have taken many of its best combat pilots.

The dispute arose after General Lennart Ljung of the army, the Swedish military commander-in-chief, recommended that almost one billion kronor (\$317 million) be taken out of the air force's 380 combat pilots. The NATO sources specified anti-submarine warfare and air power as troublesome areas in Sweden's defense.

Worrying signs have been not only the Swedish Navy's inability to come to grips with submarine intruders but also a recent air infringement by a Soviet fighter-bomber. Unimpeded by Swedish fighters, the warplane stayed in Swedish air space for six minutes and tracked a civilian airliner close to the Baltic island of Gotland.

A fighter squadron recently had been moved from there, and jets were scrambling from a base in southern Sweden came too late to intercept the Soviet plane.

General Ljung's plan met open criticism from the air force chief, General Sven-Olof Olson, who said it would further deteriorate the already serious situation of his branch, which has decommissioned several squadrons in recent years under cost-cutting pressure.

In addition, it is plagued by increasing recruited military pilots by the Scandinavian Airlines System and domestic civilian airlines, which pay about twice military salaries despite a recent air force pay

rise granted in efforts to keep pilots in the service.

Recently revealed plans show the airlines want to recruit nearly 100 of the air force's 380 combat pilots over the next two years.

Defense Minister Andrei Thunborg said that civilian competition "jeopardizes flight security and military preparedness in peace-time."

Meanwhile, Commodore Bengt Schuback, who took over as navy chief in October, and his predecessor, Rear Admiral Per Rudbeck, have praised their branch's impending windfall.

Commodore Schuback, made headlines in 1982 when he declared that "A foreign power is preparing for war against us."

He made clear that he was talking about the Soviet Union, and said as he assumed his command that he viewed the continued submarine violations as his uppermost responsibility.

"During my tenure I want to set up a complete system of at least three, preferably five new special sub-hunting forces, with both nuclear and fixed units," Commodore Schuback said.

Admiral Rudbeck cautioned the government not to continue decimating the navy's overlay as it did during his six-year tenure. Cutbacks forced on the admiral severely curtailed the navy, turning it into a force of small units in which even

destroyer-sized ships were scrapped.

The plan General Ljung presented in mid-October to meet the submarine threat was based on three years of study of suspected Soviet submarine snooping actions. He requested 21 billion kronor for overall defense costs during the new fiscal year, almost 5 percent of Sweden's total budget.

The new anti-submarine force would be made up principally of half a dozen specially designed small coastal corvettes of about 350 tons each, with sophisticated electronic and other equipment, including new Swedish-made torpedoes and mines.

"The plan contains risks," Commodore Schuback said. "It comprises new material and techniques that have to be tested. That's how it is when you are pressed for time."

Death Toll Rises to 90 In Mine Blast in Taiwan

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — Rescuers said Wednesday they had recovered 40 more bodies from a coal mine devastated by an explosion a week ago, raising the death toll to 90.

They said the bodies were discovered in a tunnel 1.3 miles (about 2 kilometers) from the entrance of the mine, on the outskirts of Taipei.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

AUTOS TAX FREE

COOPER ST JAMES

OFFICIAL AGENT
OF BMW (GB) LTD

We can offer you BMW's tax-free service. Left or right hand drive. American specification. Full factory warranty and official dealer back-up.

Also, 100% financing available.

Call 01-629 6499.

SERVICES

P.A. YOUNG LADY

PARIS 565 03 80

INT'L. YOUNG LADY GUIDES

educated, for day, dinner & travel

PARKS & AIRPORTS Tel: 537 90 95.

YOUNG MULTILINGUAL LADY

PARIS: 525 81 01

buy, drive & save

new, second-hand & cars

cars, vans, lorries & lorries

best service

INTERNATIONAL BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE

PARIS 527 01 93 PA 90 YOUNG LADY

Why not communicate with me in 3 languages since I have to travel

SOCIETE DIANE PARIS 266 87 43

Men & women guides, security & rest

ing car services. 8 am - 11 pm.

PARIS 565 03 80 TAXI GUIDE

Weekend & night. 7 am - midnight.

YOUNG GERMAN LADIES - Multilingual immediate service in Europe

PARIS 527 01 93 PA 90 YOUNG LADY

PARIS 527 01 93 PA 90 YOUNG LAD

ITT XTRA, THE PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATOR WITH ALL THE RIGHT CONNECTIONS.



Buy an industry-standard personal computer from a world leader in communications and you make all the right connections.

The ITT XTRA is a professional communicator designed to meet your every computing and communications need.

ALL THE WORLD'S SOFTWARE

It runs the world's best-selling software, and in local language versions, so you'll always have the programs you need.

Database, spreadsheets, graphics, word processing - you name it, the ITT XTRA takes it all in its stride.

And each of the four models in the range communicates in your language across the entire spectrum of business applications.

THE INS AND OUTS OF GOOD DESIGN

The ITT XTRA is a professional personal computer. Since it's made by ITT, that's no surprise.

The tilting, swivelling monitor can be adjusted to suit your working position exactly. It takes up the minimum of desk space - you don't have to sit it on a bulky

box of electronics.

And there's a choice of monitors - green, amber or colour - all with high-resolution, glare and smudge-resistant screens. While the compact, ergonomically designed keyboard, with sculptured keys and home row indicators, is a pleasure to use.

THE WORLD AT YOUR KEYBOARD

You become more productive, quicker, with the ITT XTRA.

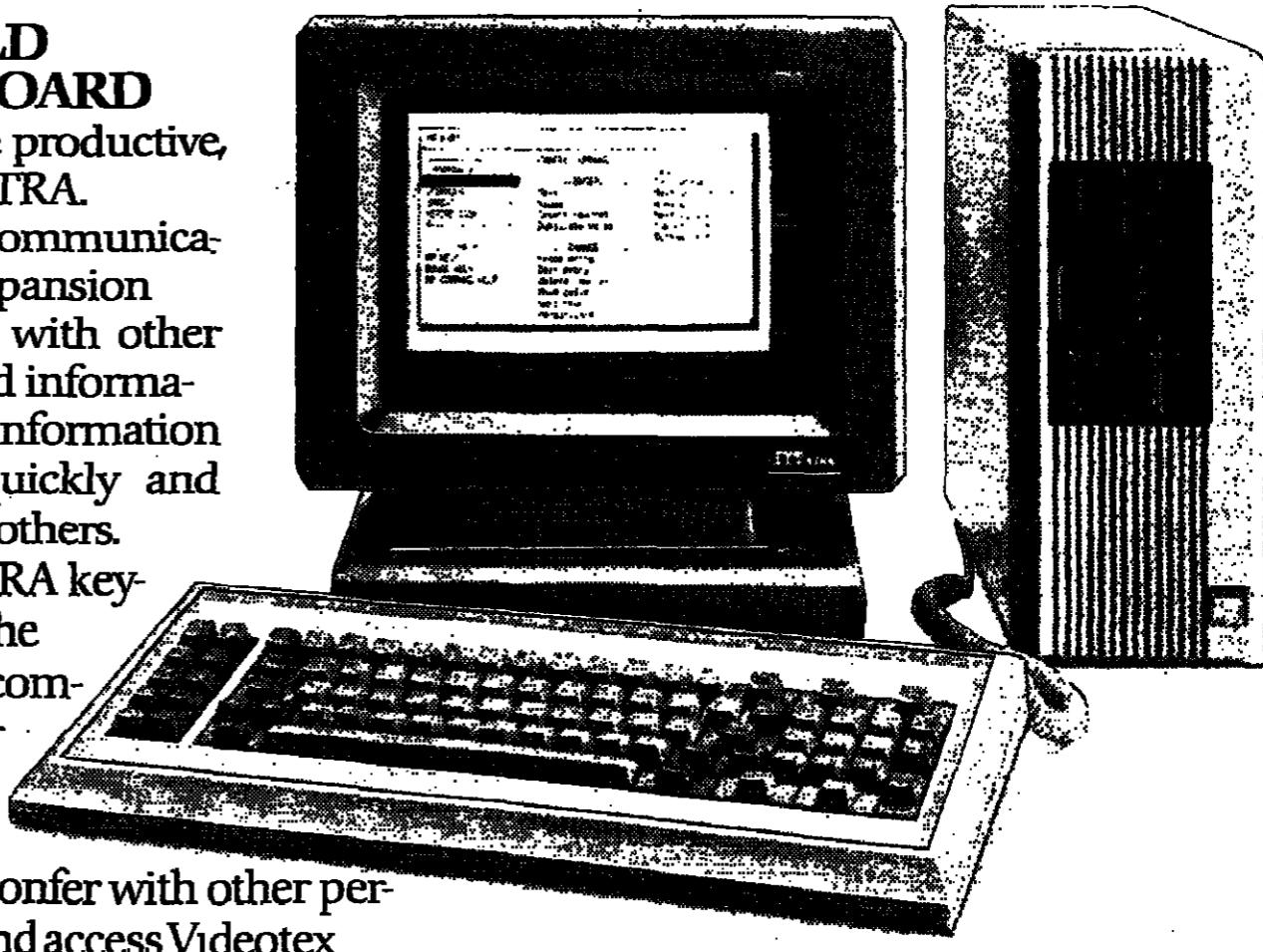
And its built-in communications power, and five expansion slots, lets you 'connect' with other micros, mainframes and information networks to get information instantly, process it quickly and pass-on your results to others.

From your ITT XTRA keyboard, you can call-up the power of a mainframe computer, access subscriber information services, operate an electronic mail system, 'chat' and confer with other personal computer users, and access Videotex systems like Prestel.

So while conventional personal computers come and go, the ITT XTRA, the professional communicator, is here to stay.

Which would you rather have - a conventional personal computer or a system with all the right connections?

ITT XTRA, the professional communicator.



ITT XTRA
PERSONAL COMPUTER

THINK COMMUNICATIONS, THINK ITT XTRA.

2 Secretive Firms Use Hard Sell to Investors

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — "Approach the bench," Walter Bonn barks, as a visitor enters his office at First Commerce Securities BV.

Mr. Bonn, a former chairman of the Dutch trading company of Lindeveen Stokvis International BV, is likely to need all the good humor he can muster in his new job as managing director of First Commerce Securities.

The firm is among the more controversial securities houses that have set up shop here during the past several years without joining the stock exchange. While these firms insist that they operate within Dutch law, their aggressive selling tactics have provoked calls from the Dutch banking establishment for tighter regulation.

Reinier Fuchs, secretary of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, said it has received numerous complaints from both Dutch and foreign investors about dealings with First Commerce Securities, Financial Planning Services BV and several other unregulated firms. The complaints involved alleged difficulties in selling shares to the firms or in obtaining timely information, Mr. Fuchs said. He declined to say which firms were the subject of which specific complaints.

At Financial Planning Services, Gordon Marshall, who describes himself as a consultant to the firm, said that "to the best of my knowledge... people have never had trouble selling shares" back to the firm. He conceded that the firm's clients had faced delays in receiving information about one of the shares promoted by the firm. A senior official at First Commerce Securities also denied knowledge of any such problems but said he could not comment further on the matter without seeing the specifics of the complaints reported by the exchange.

First Commerce Securities, set up in 1983, says it already has nearly 90 employees, many of them Canadians and other foreigners, making it one of the largest securities firm in the country. Yet details about the ownership of the firm are unclear.

Mr. Bonn said it was acquired, effective Dec. 1, by Aly Holdings, a Luxembourg-based company formed earlier this year. Simon Raouf, a director of Aly, said that Aly was not yet prepared to disclose the identities of its owners.

Mr. Raouf saw little point in discussing First Commerce Securities' past. In a telephone interview, he said he did not know the ultimate owner of the firm that had sold First Commerce Securities to Aly.

But Arie Gerla, director of Vereniging Effectenbescherming, a large Dutch shareholder-protection group, believes that First Commerce Securities was controlled by Irving Kott, a Montreal stock pro-

moter who was convicted of stock fraud in an Ontario court in 1976 and fined 500,000 Canadian dollars. Mr. Kott is now free on bail pending trial on charges of defrauding a Montreal financial company, according to Canadian police officials.

Mr. Bonn, the new manager of First Commerce Securities, said he believed that Mr. Kott was involved in the prior management. But Mr. Bonn insisted that he did not know the details.

In response to these complaints, the exchange last spring sent out a circular advising its members to be "very diligent" in dealing with firms not regulated by a recognized stock exchange or other authority.

In any case, Mr. Kott last year arranged the initial financing of DeVoe-Holben International NV, an unlisted company formed by two Canadian professors who came up with a process to reclaim gold from mine wastes and remove toxic metals from polluted water.

First Commerce Securities makes a market in DeVoe shares and vigorously promotes them through newspaper advertisements, an investor tip sheet and phone solicitation.

The brokerage's devotion to DeVoe shares is hardly in question. A salesman at one of First Commerce Securities' offices along Amsterdam's prestigious Herengracht told a recent visitor that DeVoe shares were likely to rise to \$20 or \$30 next year from the about \$10 currently quoted. In response to a question, the salesman said about 7 million DeVoe shares were outstanding.

DeVoe's 1983 annual report states that 21.3 million shares were outstanding as of last Dec. 31, and a DeVoe spokesman in London confirmed that number.

On that basis, if DeVoe shares were to reach \$20, the company would have a market value of about \$660 million, although it has not yet reported a profit.

Pierson, Holdings & Pierson NV, an investment bank formed by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, also sees merit in DeVoe, though not necessarily at the current share price.

Last summer, Pierson considered arranging a listing for DeVoe's shares on the Parallel Market, which is regulated by the Amsterdam Stock Exchange and trades in shares of smaller companies.

A Pierson director said the idea was abandoned largely because of bad publicity surrounding DeVoe's previous financing. In addition, the director said, Pierson considered DeVoe's share price too high and objected to the selling methods of First Commerce Securities.

Apparently falling in line with the stock exchange's wishes, Pierson said in May that it had stopped dealing in DeVoe shares with First Commerce Securities.

First Commerce Securities also has drawn criticism for its promotion of shares in City Clock International NV, a company set up earlier this year to sell outdoor clocks that carry rotating advertisements. An ad placed by the securities firm in a Dutch newspaper indicated that the shares would be traded on the Parallel Market and thus regulated by the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. The exchange protested, noting that the shares would not be traded on that market. First Commerce Securities published a corrected ad and blamed the earlier confusion on a mistaken translation.

Like First Commerce Securities, Financial Planning Services has suffered from bad publicity.

The firm said in a letter to Mr. Gerla last spring that its shares were "held" by John E. King of Worldwide Trust Services Ltd., Nassau, the Bahamas. But the identity of the ultimate owner is unclear, and Financial Planning Services officials declined to respond to questions on the subject raised by the International Herald Tribune.

The firm promotes shares of Federal Ventures Ltd., a Nassau-registered company known until recently as Portmax Development Ltd.

Federal Ventures has a labyrinthine history, including a disappointing foray into Oklahoma oil and gas production. For 1982 and 1983, the company recorded losses totaling \$306,000. At present, its main businesses are said to be a fledgling wine-trading operation and manufacture of a liquid coffee concentrate, a fruit and vegetable preservative and a cat litter called Yesterday's News.

Spurred by Financial Planning Services' international sales drive, shares of Federal Ventures (then called Portmax) reached a high of about \$8 in late 1983, according to the brokerage. In July, after a critical report in Het Financieele Dagblad, a Dutch newspaper, trading in the shares was halted for two months. The share resumed trading in September at about \$1.50, the brokerage said, and now is quoted at about \$3.

The 1983 annual report discloses that Portmax last January agreed to lend 2.6 million Canadian dollars to two British Columbia corporations, 265590 BC Ltd. and 265591 BC Ltd., owned by the managing director of Financial Planning Services, the firm promoting Portmax shares. Portmax then exercised its right to convert the loan into common shares of Night Hawk Resources Ltd., a Canadian oil company.

Financial Planning Services salesmen also recommend purchase of Night Hawk shares, as does Capital Gains Research, a newsletter distributed by the brokerage firm.

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE WITHOUT IT?
WEEKEND
EACH FRIDAY IN THE IHT

Some Questions To Ask When Picking Dealer

International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — Avoiding dubious dealers is often a matter of asking the right questions.

Arie Gerla, director of Vereniging Effectenbescherming, a Dutch shareholder-protection group, advises investors to ask several questions when dealing with an unfamiliar dealer.

Does the firm belong to any recognized stock exchange?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

Is the firm regulated by any government agency?

From what official institution can confirmation of the firm's regulatory status be obtained?

</

NYSE Most Actives						
Vol. High Low Last Chg.						
Unicorp 1,044 329 324 324 324 324	324	324	324	324	324	324
AT&T 1,251,200 1,251,200 1,251,200 1,251,200 1,251,200 1,251,200	1,251,200	1,251,200	1,251,200	1,251,200	1,251,200	1,251,200
NwWind 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
GenCorp 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
PNP/Pet 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exxon 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
ITT 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sparta 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
ChemPac 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Johns 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
IBM 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
AT&T 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
SHOInd 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
MAPCO 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Dow Jones Averages						
Open High Low Close Chg.						
Indus 175,645 176,972 177,038 177,112 +122	176,972	177,038	177,112	+122		
Trans 174,200 174,200 174,200 174,200 0.00	174,200	174,200	174,200	0.00		
Utilities 174,200 174,200 174,200 174,200 0.00	174,200	174,200	174,200	0.00		
Comps 174,200 174,200 174,200 174,200 0.00	174,200	174,200	174,200	0.00		
Transport 174,200 174,200 174,200 174,200 0.00	174,200	174,200	174,200	0.00		
Utilities 174,200 174,200 174,200 174,200 0.00	174,200	174,200	174,200	0.00		

NYSE Index						
Previous Today						
High 142,422 142,422	Low 142,422 142,422	Close 142,422 142,422	Chg. +0.00			
Indus 142,422 142,422 142,422 142,422 0.00	142,422	142,422	142,422	0.00		
Trans 142,422 142,422 142,422 142,422 0.00	142,422	142,422	142,422	0.00		
Utilities 142,422 142,422 142,422 142,422 0.00	142,422	142,422	142,422	0.00		
Comps 142,422 142,422 142,422 142,422 0.00	142,422	142,422	142,422	0.00		
Transport 142,422 142,422 142,422 142,422 0.00	142,422	142,422	142,422	0.00		
Utilities 142,422 142,422 142,422 142,422 0.00	142,422	142,422	142,422	0.00		

Wednesday's NYSE Closing						
Not available at press time						
Vol. 142,422	Buy Sales \$147,100	Prev. 142,422	2,228			
		Prev. 142,422	2,228			
		Trans 142,422	2,228			
		Utilities 142,422	2,228			
		Comps 142,422	2,228			
		Transport 142,422	2,228			
		Utilities 142,422	2,228			

AMEX Diaries						
Not available at press time						
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	Sl. Mkt. High Low
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High Low
Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close

NASDAQ Index						
Not available at press time						
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High Low
Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close

AMEX Most Actives						
Not available at press time						
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	High Low
Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close	Close

NYSE Struggles to Keep Rising

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange drifted lower late Wednesday, unable to build on a modest advance that began the first two days of the week.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 0.11 to 1,178.22 an hour before the close. The index had been down almost 5 points before recovering most of the loss.

Declines led advances by a ratio of 7 to 6. Volume was about 65.3 million shares, compared with 65.5 million in the same period Tuesday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts noted that the stock market's advance Monday and Tuesday was concentrated

in blue-chip issues, with the margin of advances over declines narrow, particularly on Monday.

Jerry Hinkle of Sanford C. Bernstein Co. said trading by institutional investors was light at midday Wednesday. He said the bond market gained on remarks by Salomon Brothers' chief economist, Henry Kaufman.

Mr. Hinkle said stocks have support at the present area on the Dow index and could advance on signs of lower interest rates.

Mr. Kaufman said short-term interest rates may go lower, but then the U.S. economy will improve in 1985 and interest rates will go high-

er.

Fuji Corp., which reported a fourth-quarter

loss, was lower.

He also said the Federal Reserve most likely will cut the discount rate another one-half percentage point. The rate was cut from 9 percent to 8½ percent Nov. 21.

Mr. Kaufman said the economy will grow next year with a modest increase in inflation.

He said the Federal Reserve would then tighten policy in the middle of 1985, pushing the federal funds rate to the 10½-11 percent area.

Georgia Pacific was high on the active list and off a fraction at midday. A block of 1,076,000 shares crossed at 23¢.

Conair Corp. was sharply higher after a management group proposed a leveraged buyout for 24½ a share.

Union Carbide was off a fraction on heavy volume. The stock has been battered since the accident at the company's plant in India. A block of 200,000 shares crossed at 35¢ and there were blocks of 100,000 at 30¢ and 35¢ at 30.

Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P-19	Exchanges reports	P-24
AMEX rates/quotes	P-19	Fines rate notes	P-27
NYSE prices	P-12	Gold market	P-33
NYSE rates/quotes	P-14	Interest rates	P-33
Canadian stocks	P-18	Market summary	P-12
Currency rates	P-13	—	—
Commodities	P-14	OTC stock	P-18
Dividends	P-14	Other markets	P-18

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1984

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS/ FINANCE

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 12

Page 13

WALL STREET WATCH

First Boston Strategist Expects Market to Sizzle

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

HERE'S an episode of television's "Beverly Hillbillies" where Jed Clampett takes the advice of his banker to "get into the market and buy stock." Well, Wall Street goes into a tailspin and the banker visits his rich hayseed client to offer excuses. But Jed can't thank the banker enough. Pointing out the window to the backyard where his new herds of cattle and sheep are grazing, the hillbilly notes that "livestock" prices have been soaring.

Investors on Wall Street this past year are wishing now that they had misunderstood advice to buy stocks. At this time in 1983 the majority of experts were forecasting the Dow Jones average would rise well above 1,300 in 1984.

One of Wall Street's top strategists, Suresh L. Bhirud at First Boston, was even predicting the Dow would soar to the 1,400-1,500 level, with 2,000 in sight for 1985. To his credit, Mr. Bhirud backed off in January and in March turned bearish.

"Nobody's been making any money in this market," Mr. Bhirud points out. "People are frustrated. The small investor has been totally destroyed."

He said he has seen more "closet bears" coming out on Wall Street this past month "than in a long time." The typical portfolio manager fears that a recession is just around the corner," he said. "But I don't think one is in the cards. The Fed will intervene further, even dramatically, to prevent it."

The worst case he sees is a "couple of flat quarters" for the economy, but that should only push stocks down to the 1,800 low of the high 1,100s. While most analysts think investors will have to wait until later in 1985 for a good market, he believes it's the first half that will sizzle, with the Dow reaching 1,400.

What he expects to really spark the stock market is when the Reagan administration, early in its second term, shows "an intention to raise taxes." He said Wall Street's sensitivity to the issue of coping with the budget deficit has been demonstrated recently when stocks tumbled after the Treasury Department's tax proposal was announced. Mr. Bhirud said that's because corporations are scared that the plan would hurt their cash flow.

A second piece of news he sees revitalizing Wall Street in the first half is the likelihood that interest rates will decline. That would boost the bond market and make stocks, in turn, more attractive to investors. With bonds up 22 percent the last four months while stock prices have stayed flat, Mr. Bhirud sees the two markets now in rough equilibrium.

The stocks he favors are in "growth industries where issues are selling close to market multiples." That is, where price/earnings ratios are below their historical premiums to other stocks.

Real opportunity, he said, lies in the technology sector, where companies such as NCR, Perkin-Elmer and Burroughs sell at a discount to the average P/E on Wall Street.

The interest-sensitive group ranks next, headed by electrical utilities. The companies on First Boston's buy list are Gulf States, Northeast, Ohio Edison, Public Service Electric & Gas and South Carolina E&G. Favored regional banks, which he calls "classic values" are Rainier, Sovran Financial, U.S. Bancorp, United Banks of Colorado and Valley National.

Others in this category are "selected" insurance companies, notably Combined International, Lincoln National and Torchmark, plus "selected" savings and loans.

Transportation stocks, other than railroads, are attractive, he said, citing the airlines, shipping and truckers, in that order. He mentioned three regional airlines as having the best margins in the industry: Alaska Air, Air Wisconsin and Atlantic Southeast.

So-called defensive stocks, he said, are "overdone," naming food and soap issues. He also advises shying away from retail stocks. Robert van Doorn, manager of international investment research at Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, an Amsterdam bank, said the bank is not so optimistic about Wall Street, noting that

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Dec. 12, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2 P.M.

	5	8	D.M.	F.F.	N.L.	Gdr.	R.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.4875	4.177	112.025	—	1.1829	—	5.609	134.37	141.12
Brussels (G)	62.19	74.475	20.105	4.564	2.065	72.8335	—	24.512	25.62
Frankfurt	3.089	3.699	—	32.625	1.422	18.625	4.971	128.855	129.50
London (B)	1.199	1.239	3.75	11.282	—	1.085	2.015	—	—
Milan	1.199	1.239	3.75	11.282	—	1.085	2.015	—	—
New York (C)	1.196	1.239	3.75	11.282	—	1.085	2.015	—	—
Paris	6.672	11.239	3.065	—	4.9695	2.717	15.228	17.025	18.225
Tokyo	24.675	26.46	7.93	52.12	—	7.83	39.725	9.67	—
Zurich	2.55	3.042	8.67	26.975	0.1842	7.225	4.1664	—	1.6079
1 ECU	0.674	0.679	2.225	4.848	—	1.2748	2.238	44.958	44.958
1 SDR	0.59661	0.6273	1.975	4.375	0.2647	1.1424	2.1329	24.621	24.621

Currency Values

	5	8	11	14	17	20	23	26	29	32
ECU	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
AUSTRALIAN \$	1.1225	1.1225	1.1225	1.1225	1.1225	1.1225	1.1225	1.1225	1.1225	1.1225
AMERICAN dollars	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63	21.63
BRITISH Pounds	6.230	6.230	6.230	6.230	6.230	6.230	6.230	6.230	6.230	6.230
SWISS FR.	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237
DEUTSCHE MARK	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237
YEN	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237	1.237
1 ECU	0.674	0.679	0.684	0.689	0.694	0.704	0.714	0.724	0.734	0.744
1 SDR	0.59661	0.6273	0.6579	0.6897	0.7214	0.7531	0.7848	0.8165	0.8482	0.8799

A Starkey 1.3871 1.4812

(a) Converted from (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (1) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (v) Units of 10,000

N.O.: Not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Interest Rates

Dec. 12

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year	4 mos.	1 year
Eurocurrency Deposits	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74
Dollar	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74
Deutsche Mark	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74
French Franc	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74
Swiss Franc	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74
Yen	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74	9.74

Rates applicable to Eurocurrency deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

All rates in U.S. per cent.

Source: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Mizuho Bank.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1984

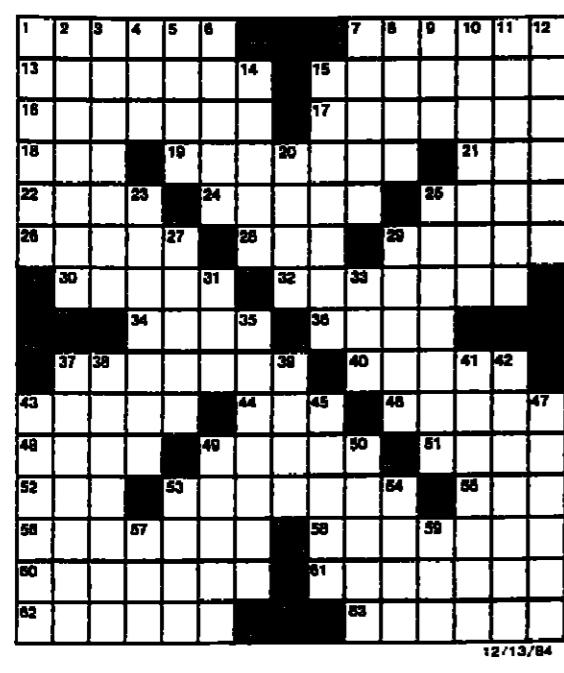
Wednesday's
AMEX
Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. 5,190,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 4,820,000
Prev. consolidated close 5,788,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Sts. 100s High Low Close Quot. Chgs.

A									
370 ADI R	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
371 AIC Pr	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
372 AICM	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
373 AM Int'l	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
374 AMT Fd	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
375 Action	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
376 Action	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
377 AdReal	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
378 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
379 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
380 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
381 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
382 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
383 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
384 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
385 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
386 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
387 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
388 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
389 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
390 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
391 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
392 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
393 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
394 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
395 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
396 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
397 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
398 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
399 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
400 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
401 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
402 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
403 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
404 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
405 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
406 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
407 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
408 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
409 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
410 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
411 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
412 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
413 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
414 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
415 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
416 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
417 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
418 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
419 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
420 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
421 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
422 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
423 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
424 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
425 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
426 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
427 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
428 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
429 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
430 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
431 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
432 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
433 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
434 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
435 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
436 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
437 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
438 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
439 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
440 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
441 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
442 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
443 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
444 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
445 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
446 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
447 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
448 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
449 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
450 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
451 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
452 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
453 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
454 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
455 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
456 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
457 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
458 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
459 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
460 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
461 Aerom	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10



ACROSS

1 Actress Stevens
7 Crude
13 Dagger
15 Transportation system
16 Ballroom dance
18 Faint
19 Voiced sounds
21 Genetic component
22 Personality aspects
24 Brief
25 Taboos
26 Closes
28 Visit
29 Chocolate tree
30 Rugby plays
32 Takes 40 winks
34 Mother of Apollo
36 Josip Broz
37 Take away
40 Cities in Mexico and Spain
42 Utricaria
44 Boulder
46 Quirks
48 Latin poet
49 Twisted
51 Above
52 Halfway

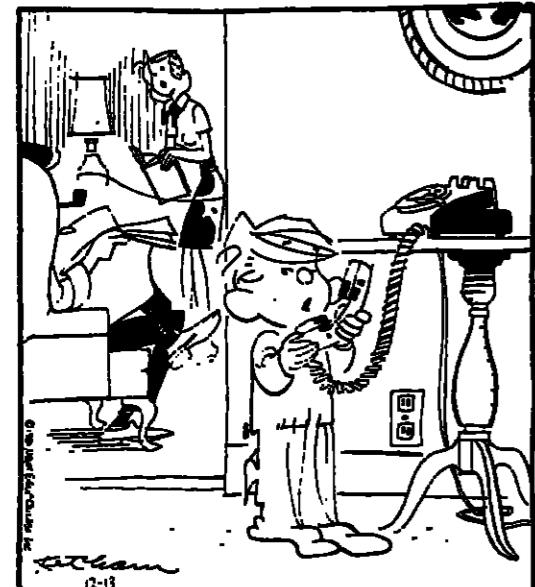
1 Black suit
2 "West Side Story" song
3 Charm, in Chelsea
4 West role
5 Country bordering the Mekong
6 Dialect
7 Adventure tale
8 Dicer's "snake eyes"
9 Horace's "Poetica"
10 Rhythmic routine
11 Certain pigments

53 Sound of a dying engine
55 Freeway: Abbr.
56 Type of barometer
58 Abu Dhabi is one
59 Authentic
61 Turned
62 Despise and nitrite
63 Table linen

12 Border city
14 Units of force
15 Agree
20 Rider on Phobos
23 Staff
25 Instrument played by Bob Burns
27 Cryptesthetic persons
29 Sheep shelters
31 As written: Mus. dir.
33 Safflower by-product
35 Block
37 Clergymen
38 Obvious
39 Tight
41 Fertilizer
42 Shoplifter's nemesis
43 Vassal's pledge of allegiance
45 Hold back
47 Rapid
49 Aerial
50 Incubus, e.g.
53 Evergreen in Evans
54 Santa —, city in Brazil
57 Bitter herb
59 Hit

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE

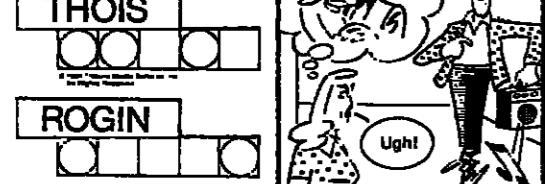


"OPERATOR, COULD YA PLEASE GIVE ME THE NUMBER I NEED TO REACH OUT AN TOUCH SANTA?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

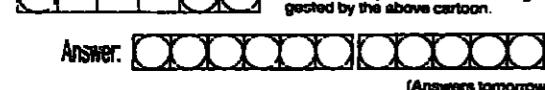
Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



ROGIN



EMSIDE



Answer:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: ANNUAL PIANO OCCELOT AROUND

Answer:

Today's Jumble: SKINLIT

Answer:

SPORTS

Dickerson's NFL Rushing Mark: When, Not Whether

By Diane K. Shah

New York Times Service

ANAHEIM, California — The vigil had been going on all last week at the Los Angeles Rams practice field. Reporters were everywhere, as if by letting him out of their sights for one second Eric Dickerson might slip on his goggles, steal away and break the record behind everyone's backs.

The record, the one O.J. Simpson set in 1973 for rushing yardage in a National Football League season, now seemed certain to be broken by Dickerson, who had played much of this year as if he could gain whatever yardage he felt like gaining. Through his first 14 games, that had amounted to 1,792 yards, 211 short of Simpson's 2,003.

It seemed only a matter of when he would break the record, not if.

"It's bothering me, all this attention, making me worry too much," Dickerson said at 8:30 one morning, his sleepy voice on the line to half a dozen reporters scattered across the country.

"It's great to have a good year, but people are bothering me too much."

Bothered or not, he rushed for 215 yards on 27 carries Sunday in the Rams' 27-16 victory over Houston to eclipse Simpson's mark and, with one regular-season game to play, set a standard of 2,007 yards.

Dickerson, 24, is in his second NFL season. Last year he rushed for a rookie-record 1,808 yards, the sixth highest total in league history — and is apologetic about it. "I was mentally tired last season," he said. "We had a lot of long trips and I got tired of flying, tired of being on the road."

The 6-foot-3 (1.90-meter) running back must have fortified his blood in the offseason. Working out of a single-back formation, and with no passing offense to speak of, Dickerson has performed like a robot.

"Some days I do feel invincible," he says. "Some days the other team may even get into the backfield, I still feel they can't get me. It's almost like it's me against them by myself."

Recalls Norwood Vann, a rookie on special teams: "One game, Eric took a late hit from a defensive back. The guy said to Eric, 'I'm going to make it hard on you.' The next play Eric rushes for 40-something yards. He

says to the defensive back, 'It's going to be a long day for you, too, buddy.'

Dickerson has given a lot of defenses long days this season. Twelve times he has rushed for more than 100 yards. But by his reckoning, a 100-yard game isn't necessarily worth bragging about. Speaking of his 149 against New Orleans on Dec. 2, Dickerson said, "It was a bad game for me. I made a lot of bad reads."

Although taeboer Simpson says, "When I first saw him last year, I said on the air that he'd be the one to break the record," and although even Jim Brown concedes that Dickerson is "a great runner," it must be said that Dickerson's situation with the Rams has allowed him to exploit all his talents.

People say I'm making Marcus Allen look bad," Dickerson says of his rival, who plays just up the freeway. "But the Raiders don't run the ball as much as we do, so he hasn't got the yardage."

Actually, Allen is quietly having an outstanding year himself, leading the American Conference in yards rushing with 1,130, and in total yards from scrimmage with 1,874. Allen also blocks, which means he hits the defender hard on.

Never blocking, always running, Dickerson usually can avoid the solid hit. Nevertheless, he privately keeps an eye on the more glamorous Allen, and has been known to say to a reporter after an especially fine performance, "What's Marcus think now?"

But Dickerson leaves little doubt that there is room in his life for Allen or any other running back. Before the season began, he talked about two teammates, Barry Redden and Dwayne Crucifix, both now reduced to stand-ins.

"My mother always told me, 'Look after No. 1 because no one will look after you but yourself,'" Dickerson said. "I mean, that's my motto. It's obvious only one person can play most of the time, and I want that one person to be me."

So does Coach John Robinson, who arrived in Anaheim only months before Dickerson did. "I was looking for a man who wanted to dominate," Robinson says. "Running backs are such physical specimens.

They have to have some of the talents of everybody on the field, and outside of linebackers, nobody gets hit as much. Eric doesn't seem to take as much of a beating as other runners. His attitude is, 'Give me the ball!'"

The Rams had just completed a disastrous 6-10 season when the owner, Georgia Frontiere, called a news conference on Feb. 14, 1983. "I want to give you all a Valentine's Day present," she said sweetly, and announced the hiring of Robinson, the former University of Southern California coach.

Robinson knew right away that he wanted a shot at Dickerson; he had tried to recruit him out of high school in Sealy, Texas (pop. 4,416).

Dickerson remembers Robinson as one of a mystery mob. "My junior year, someone from the University of Oklahoma said, 'We're interested in recruiting you. I didn't know what he was talking about."

"I said to my school coach, 'What does recruit mean?'"

He caught on fast. "After a while, it was sickening," he says. "Recruiters would bang on my door at 2 in the morning and say let's go for a ride. I mean, what are you going to talk about at 2 in the morning?" Because his mother had asked him to stay close to home, Dickerson chose Southern Methodist University in Dallas.

Four years later, Robinson had a second chance.

He sat down and looked at a film of Dickerson. There wasn't as much of it as Dickerson would have liked. He is still ranked that at SMU he had to share backfield duties with Craig James. "I think I may have gotten 2,000 yards my senior year if I'd had the chance," he says.

What Robinson saw in the film was not Dickerson's size and speed, "but his feet and his courageously. People say he's beautiful to watch, he's smooth, he's pretty," Robinson says. "But the first adjective should be 'tough.' He's really tough."

According to Dickerson, Robinson phoned him several times to see if he was interested in playing for the Rams. "The night before the draft, they called and told

me to get on a plane the next morning because they were going to take me," Dickerson says. "I couldn't sleep I was so excited. I heard on the car radio on the way to the airport I had been picked. The first thing John said to me was, 'Now, you're going to work!'"

He worked. Last year Dickerson scored 18 touchdowns and was the primary reason the Rams vaulted to a 9-7 record and a role in the playoffs. Now they are 10-5 with another playoff berth on the line.

The question is — even with his flat jacket, heavy-duty shoulder pads, face mask with an extra bar, elbow pads and goggles — how long can Dickerson take the beating? After Vince Ferragamo, the regular quarterback, was injured, the inexperienced Jeff Kemp took over. The Rams have been winning, but Kemp has not produced outstanding numbers.

"Obviously, I wish I had a more balanced offense," Robinson says. "But Eric shows no signs of being tired and I see no reason not to run him."

Says Dickerson: "I don't feel I'm being used too much. I never feel I'm so exhausted on the field that I can hardly go on."

To the contrary, he said he got so worked up he could hardly sleep. "I had a dream the other night, I had 2,001 yards," he said last week. "I only needed three more. It's ridiculous. I just can't escape this."

Another thing he can't seem to escape is the quibbling that he broke Simpson's record in 15 games, while Simpson set his mark in a 14-game season. "They shouldn't put an asterisk by it," Simpson says. "Football people know, and that's all that matters. I won't have lost anything. I still have my own legacy that I was the first over 2,000 yards."

In fact, the NFL has decided not to put an asterisk next to a Dickerson record, just as it did not put one after Simpson's name when he broke the mark Jim Brown had set in 12 games.

"Maybe sometimes I'll do it in 14 games, too," Dickerson says. "I wonder what happens when someone goes for 3,000 yards."

Diane K. Shah is a columnist for The Los Angeles Herald Examiner.



The Top Rushing Totals in the N.F.L.

Opp.	Att. Yds.	TD
Dallas	21	136
Cleveland	27	102
Pittsburgh	23	49
Cincinnati	22	88
Giants	22	120
Atlanta	19	107
New Orleans	20	17
Atlanta	24	145
San Francisco	13	38
St. Louis	21	208
Chicago	26	149
Green Bay	25	132
Tampa Bay	26	191
New Orleans	33	149
Houston	27	215
Totals	353	2007

The Associated Press

"When I first saw him last year, I said he'd be the one to break the record. . . . They shouldn't put an asterisk by it. Football people know, and that's all that matters."

Eric Dickerson Game by Game

Opp.	Att. Yds.	TD
Dallas	21	136
Cleveland	27	102
Pittsburgh	23	49
Cincinnati	22	88
Giants	22	120
Atlanta	19	107
New Orleans	20	17
Atlanta	24	145
San Francisco	13	38
St. Louis	21	208
Chicago	26	149
Green Bay	25	132
Tampa Bay	26	191
New Orleans	33	149
Houston	27	215
Totals	353	2007

Eric Dickerson Game by Game

The Associated Press

Devils Shake Islander-Ice Jinx With 7-5 Triumph

The Associated Press

UNIONDALE, New York — They couldn't do it as the Colorado Kansas City or as the Colorado Rockies. Finally, in their third year of existence as the New Jersey Devils, they have beaten the New York Islanders at Nassau Coliseum.

Led by Mel Bridgman's two goals, New Jersey used timely scoring and the shaky goaltending of

Billy Smith to post a 7-5 upset here Tuesday night.

The franchise began in 1974; since then, the Scouts-Rockies Devils had been 0-24-2 on Islander ice (and overall they were 4-42-6 against the Islanders). The victory also ended a four-game winless streak and brought New Jersey to within four points of the fourth-place New York Rangers in the Patrick Division.

Elsewhere it was Winnipeg 5, Philadelphia 4 on Paul MacLean's second goal of the game, at 3:58 of overtime; Vancouver 4, Quebec 3, and St. Louis 3, Washington 3.

"As much as you think you can win every game," said Bridgman, a center and the team captain, "you're not sure in this building against such a great team. The only



New Jersey's Joe Cirella decked Islander Greg Gilbert before going after Thomas Jonsson and the puck Tuesday night. The Devils won for the first time at Nassau Coliseum.

NHL FOCUS

Billy Smith to post a 7-5 upset here Tuesday night.

The franchise began in 1974; since then, the Scouts-Rockies Devils had been 0-24-2 on Islander ice (and overall they were 4-42-6 against the Islanders). The victory also ended a four-game winless streak and brought New Jersey to within four points of the fourth-place New York Rangers in the Patrick Division.

Elsewhere it was Winnipeg 5, Philadelphia 4 on Paul MacLean's second goal of the game, at 3:58 of overtime; Vancouver 4, Quebec 3, and St. Louis 3, Washington 3.

"As much as you think you can win every game," said Bridgman, a center and the team captain, "you're not sure in this building against such a great team. The only

win for the fans," said King, who watched his team lose six games in his absence. "My conditioning was not quite where I wanted it to be, but I think I did provide a spark."

The Madison Square Garden crowd of 16,027 went wild celebrating King's return and watching the 76ers crumble in the first half and go on to lose for only the fifth time in 21 games this year. Philadelphia has won seven straight.

"We pressed effectively — that's how we opened up our big lead," King said. "At halftime we adjusted and did a good job getting back into the game, but we held on." The 6-foot-7 (2.00-meter) forward had 15 points in the fourth quarter to keep the Knicks ahead after they blew most of a 22-point margin.

"We pressed effectively — that's how we opened up our big lead," King said. "At halftime we adjusted and did a good job getting back into the game, but we held on." The 6-foot-7 (2.00-meter) forward had 15 points in the fourth quarter to keep the Knicks ahead after they blew most of a 22-point margin.

King's led 33-19, after one quarter and widened to a 62-46 bulge at halftime.

"It was suddenly 23-13, and we're in a hole," said Philadelphia's Julius Erving. "We lost our poise, our harmony, and we didn't have enough patience. King is amazing. He did his job, which is to score points."

Moses Malone had 23 points and 13 rebounds for the 76ers while Andrew Toney added 17 points. Pat Cummings scored 14 for New York.

Lynn Signs 5-Year Pact With Orioles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Portland 122; the Los Angeles Clippers 116; Golden State 104; Detroit 108; Chicago 101; Milwaukee 120; Cleveland 106; Utah 85.

NBA FOCUS

Washington 82; Boston 130; New Jersey 121; Kansas City 121; San Antonio 120; and Phoenix 120, Houston 112.

"I think it was an electrifying

win for the fans," said King, who watched his team lose six games in his absence. "My conditioning was not quite where I wanted it to be, but I think I did provide a spark."

BALTIMORE — Free agent outfielder Fred Lynn signed a five-year, \$5.6-million contract with the Baltimore Orioles late Tuesday.

Lynn has played the last four years for the California Angels, last season batting .271 with 21 home runs and 79 runs batted in. Prior to 1984, he had a career batting average of .298, and 172 home runs and 532 RBIs lifetime.

Drafted by Boston out of the University of Southern California in 1975, Lynn became the only player ever to win most valuable player and rookie of the year honors in the same year. Also noted for his Gold Glove awards.

Lynn, 32, played six years with the Red Sox before moving to California; he has been an American League All Star every year except 1984. His best season was 1979, when he established career highs for average (.333), home runs (39) and RBIs (122).

The winners' Darrell Walker scored 20 points (he added 8 rebounds and 7 assists) and played outstanding defense. "Darrell Walker had his best game as a Knick," said New York Coach Hubie Brown, who collected his 300th career victory.

Walker was totally under control, and he knew he had to be the point guard with injured Rory Sparrow out. He got the ball to all the places it had to go. He did all that while being harassed by Maurice Cheeks, and there is no one better than Cheeks."

The Knicks led 33-19, after one quarter and widened to a 62-46 bulge at halftime.

ART BUCHWALD

The Latchkey Husband

WASHINGTON — Much has been written about the "Latchkey kids" — children who are left to fend for themselves because they have a single working parent, usually a mother.

But there is another social phenomenon which has sprung up in the last few years as more women enter the work force — the "Latchkey husband."

I wasn't aware of his existence until I ran into Bronfman at the water cooler the other day. Around his neck he wore a string, which held a key.

"What's that?" I asked.

"The key to my apartment. My wife's a lawyer and she works until 7 or 8 every evening, so she gave me this key to get in when I come home."

"Why are you wearing it around your neck?"

"So I won't lose it. She doesn't like to leave it under the mat because she's afraid someone will find it and break into the flat."

"You mean every night when you go home there's no one at the door to greet you?"

"You get used to it," he said. "My wife always leaves cookies and milk in the icebox for me, and a note telling me I can watch television until she gets there."

"Are you afraid to be in the apartment all alone?"

"Nah, I don't mind it at all. But my wife has made me promise not to open the door to strangers. Also,



she's given me permission to bring a male friend home providing we don't mess up the house."

"You must feel neglected."

"Why should I? My wife has to work, and she always tries to make it up to me on the weekends by taking me to a movie or the park if it's a nice day. There are a lot of latchkey husbands in our neighborhood, so it's not as if I'm the only one who walks into an empty apartment. Besides, if I get scared or have a problem there's always Mrs. Pennyweather."

"Mrs. Pennyweather?"

"She's the lady in apartment 4C down the hall. She lives alone and has taken pity on me because I wear this key around my neck."

"That's nice of her. How old is she?"

"About 35. She's blonde, with a very nice figure and beautiful legs."

"How did you meet her?"

"Well, one day I lost my key and was standing in the hall crying, and she came out of the elevator and invited me to wait in her apartment overlooking the Seine."

"Did she give you cookies and milk?"

"No, she gave me a couple of dry martinis until I stopped crying. Then we watched 'People's Court' together on her couch. She told me I could stop by any time I wanted to, and now I'm not afraid to come home after work anymore."

"Mrs. Pennyweather sounds like a wonderful person."

"She is. There aren't many 35-year-old women who would take care of somebody's husband while his wife was working. Once my wife had to go out of town, and Mrs. Pennyweather fixed me a candle-light dinner with cherries jubilee and let me sleep on her couch in the living room."

"Does your wife know you have such a good friend in the apartment house?"

"No, Mrs. Pennyweather made me promise to keep it a big secret just between the two of us. She doesn't want my wife to feel any more guilty than she does now."

"It's great to know there are still people out there who care what happens to latchkey husbands."

That record is now held by "Mull of Kintyre" by Paul McCartney's group Wings which sold more than 2 million copies in Britain.

The Dire Vision Of a Doomsayer

By Marilyn August
Associated Press

PARIS — "Democracy may, after all, turn out to have been a historical accident, a brief parenthesis that is closing before our eyes," says Jean-François Revel, one of France's best-known political commentators and long a force of communism.

"How Democracies Perish," published by Doubleday in November, is Revel's analysis of the West's inability to counter the Soviet threat. It is more than a toughly worded expose of the "Communist machine" and how it works. It is also a severe critique of the West's refusal to see that machine for what it is — a relentlessly expansionist aggressor, according to Revel. "Democracy simply isn't structured to withstand assault from outside," Revel said in an interview at his apartment overlooking the Seine.

"Freedom of the press, the change of leaders through democratic elections, public opinion, the defense of individual freedom and opposition parties — all these things make for our strengths and our weaknesses," he said.

"While they have made us superior technologically, economically and culturally, we end up making too many concessions, without enough in return. We

come to the bargaining table with an inferiority complex and feeling guilty."

Revel, long one of France's most influential columnists, says the West has fallen victim to Communist propaganda.

"We have swallowed their idea that they're the ones in favor of détente, and that we're the ones responsible for Third World woes," he said. "So if we don't make concessions, we think we end up looking bad."

Revel's views are published monthly in *The Wall Street Journal* and *Le Point*, the right-of-center weekly news magazine he helped launch. Though he espoused Reaganomics, he calls himself a leftist.

Revel, 60, was one of France's first left-leaning intellectuals to denounce communism's "inevitable by-product, totalitarianism."

In the 1960s he was an adviser to François Mitterrand, then head of the Federation of the Democratic and Socialist Left.

Revel published his first political best-seller, "Neither Marx nor Jesus: The New American Revolution Has Begun," in 1970. In 1971 he quit the Socialists after they established close ties with the Communists.

"How Democracies Perish" is full of examples to the contrary. "The West wastes time speculating on how a new Soviet premier will change Soviet policy, as it would in democratic countries,"



Jean-François Revel

he says. "But the reality is that the Communist machine is like a plane that flies by itself. The pilot is superfluous."

He hopes world leaders will read his book and take note. Revel calls for slowing Soviet expansionism through economic sanctions, which he says would exploit what he calls the "Soviet empire's intrinsic and incurable cancer, by withering the trunk," using the symbol of the rotting tree. "The system is sick, terminally ill," he said, pointing to Soviet economic stagnation and dependence on the West.

He remains wary of the pitfalls of military intervention, which he likens to "rushing around trying to top off the tips of [Soviet] imperial branches . . . too hasty a growth to keep up with."

Revel also rails against Western democracies for not taking punitive action against the Soviets when they are the aggressor. He points to the invasion of Afghanistan and the establishment of martial law in Poland as examples. "Look at the downing of the Korean airliner," he said. "We did nothing, except worry about maintaining East-West dialogue. What we should have done was cancel the European security conference in Madrid held a few weeks later. That would have deprived the Soviets of the public forum they thrive on for propaganda purposes."

Revel is convinced that the Soviet Union is "very sick and that it will die." The pressing question, he says, is whether that will happen before or after the demise of democracy.

PEOPLE

Rembrandt's Bathsheba

A Soviet doctor claims his research ends a controversy over who posed for Rembrandt's nude portrait of the biblical beauty Bathsheba, Tass said Wednesday. "A well-known Leningrad tumor specialist has diagnosed cancer from the peculiar shape of a mammary gland and lymph nodes of the nude," the news agency said. Dr. Leonid Dymarsky contends in the Leningrad magazine *Newa* that the model could not have been Hendrikje Stoffels, mistress of Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-69), as art experts and biographers have theorized. Stoffels bore and nursed a child while Rembrandt was at work on the painting, "which was unlikely" for a cancer patient of that time, Dymarsky said. He said the likely model was Rembrandt's housekeeper, Gerje Dirks, with whom the portraitist may have had a relationship beginning in 1642. "Later on, Dirks was admitted to a hospital after falling ill and soon died," he said.

Actor Stacy Keach will ask a judge next week to reconsider his nine-month prison sentence for smuggling cocaine into Britain. Keach, 43, sentenced Friday after pleading guilty to smuggling 13 ounces of cocaine through London's Heathrow Airport on April 4, will go before Lord Chief Justice Geoffrey Lane on Dec. 19, officials said Tuesday. Keach stars in the television series "Mickey Spillane's Mike Hammer," based on Spillane's private eye books.

Nancy Reagan topped the list of the "most admired women" of 1984 in the latest issue of *Good Housekeeping Magazine*. The first lady moved up from third place on last year's list because of her "poise, charm" and active involvement in the campaign against drug abuse among youth. Mother Teresa, who was first last year, dropped to fourth place in the magazine poll for 1984. She was followed by *Playboy* Schaffly, pro-life advocate; UN Ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick; Princess Diana; former first lady Pat Nixon; British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher; Democratic vice presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro; Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole.

Prince Andrew will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday.

Graham Greene received the award of Commander of Arts and Letters in Paris on Tuesday. Greene's most recent book is "Getting to Know the General," a memoir of the late Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos. Greene, 80, a resident of Antibes on the French Riviera for the past decade, has long been popular in France. Presenting the award, Culture Minister Jack Lang saluted Greene's work, mentioning "A Quiet American," "The Third Man," and "Our Man in Havana" as novels in which "the theme of human freedom is treated with such generosity." The annual award of the Spanish human rights association for 1984 was presented Monday night to Nelson Mandela, 66, a South African serving a life prison term for his opposition to apartheid policies in his

ter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24 years after he flew a Royal Navy helicopter in Britain's recapture of the South Atlantic chain from Argentina. His current ship, the frigate HMS *Brazza*, will patrol the 200-mile (320-kilometer) protection zone Britain has maintained around the islands since the end of the 10-week Falklands war in June 1982, the Ministry of Defense announced Wednesday. The prince, then a sub-lieutenant, was co-pilot of a Sea King helicopter which flew anti-submarine patrols and rescue missions and sometimes served as a decoy for anti-sub missiles. The 3,356-ton *Brazza* is to sail from Devonport, England, in mid-January, with the prince piloting its single anti-submarine Lynx helicopter.

PRINCE ANDREW will return to the Falkland Islands next month 24